THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,471—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 28-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H T. Weighell....	23rd Nov
* HYDASPES	2954	500	W. P. Thompson..	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
R.L. KAISER-I-HIND	3929	700	R. F. Brisson ...	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
R.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th "
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
R.L. CLYDE	4148	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	18th "
R.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

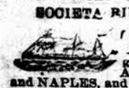
The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Fares are levied, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule.....	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4135	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	1:00	W. Barratt	20th "
				1889
PENINSULAR ..	5:00	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4139	800	C R. Edwards..	17th "

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE.....	5,000	800	.....1st December,	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA...	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	„ 8th Dec. „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	9th Dec.

to sail on
Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
THISBE.....	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA.....	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 10; postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY 22nd November, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st November, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 25th instant, and passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of passage, outfit, plans, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen.....	Rs. 33 0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	4
Half-Bottles..... „	4	4

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INSTRUCTIVE
MECHANICAL & SCIENTIFIC TOYS.
! Well Worth Inspecting !
Very Cheap, not Easily Broken.
PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0 „
Pekoe Souchong...	„	1	0	0 „
Souchong.....	„	0	14	0 „
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6 „

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary, or they will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are many strange visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"NEW GOODS NOW LANDING.
HIGH CLASS QUALITY. MODERATELY PRICED. } FOR THE SEASON.

Departments.	IMPORTANT NOTICE.	Departments.
TAILORING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARVES, COLLARS, HATS, HELMETS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.	Purchasers for CASH secure the FULL BENEFIT their position DEMANDS.	TRUNKS AND BAGS, BLANKETS, RUGS, MAUDS, PILLOWS, SHEETS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, TOILET REQUISITES.

The Best Value in India—12½ per Cent. Special Discount.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY

INEXHAUSTIBLE Red, Black, Purple, Blue, Green, Chocolate **INK PADS FOR RUBBER STAMPS.**

Sizes 3½ in. by 2½ in.....	Rs. 1 0	Sizes 4½ in. by 2½ in.....	Rs. 2 0
„ 5½ in. by 3½ in.....	„ 3 0	„ 9 in. by 4½ in.....	„ 5 8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 „ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 „ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS & HELMETS.
ANDRE AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES
For
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse doctor Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.
WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN method of treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Nauseous Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARMAND MARSTON, Esq., Author of "Open Parliament," "Chinese Gordon," "Mr. C.," "Fashion," &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *vid* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, to the Stamp Office, for One Year, from the 11th proximo, will be received by the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., of the 1st idem. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

H. W. J. BAGNELL, Actg. Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office, 21st November, 1888.

WANTED.

6 MEN who know the LOCATION of the PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS and can write descriptions of Character and Talents with a little assistance. Salary Rs. 90 each. Should such men not be available, Mr. Mann will train up Candidates for the work, and start them on the same pay in his own office after two months' tuition. Terms Rs. 100 for each pupil—half of which to be paid in advance and the other half when he reaps financial benefit. Only those who have natural talents for the work will be selected. Candidates must wipe their feet before entering the office.

S. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all Persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of JOHN WEIR SCOTT, late of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and thereafter residing at Ancorage Motherwell, Scotland, European Freight and Produce Broker, deceased, who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 5th day of January, 1886, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 17th day of November, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, of Bombay Europeans, the constituted Attorneys of JAMES ANTHONY, the otherwise ANTONY SCOTT, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate granted to him) to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of January, 1889, as after that date the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said James Anthony Scott, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1888.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN, Administrators' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the occupancy right of certain SALT MARSH LANDS, measuring 2,600 acres and 18¼ guntas, with all Toddy Trees, standing thereon. Particulars of the lands are as follows:—

Survey Number.	Classification and Description of Land.	Area to be Sold.		Distance from Railway in miles.	Distance from Sea in miles.	Remarks.
		Acs.	Gns.			
835	Khajan and Gurcharan	595	31¼	3	5	
836	Do.	545	24	3	4	Half Land is "Kharl" and the remaining "Mal Warkas."
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and situated in the village of Mahim, Taluka Mahim, in the District of Thana, under the conditions laid down in Rule 21 of the Rules passed by Government, under section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879.

2. The Tenderers are requested to specify the amount they are prepared to offer for occupancy right of the whole land or for portions of the land.

3. The Tenders should be sent to this Office, so as to reach the Undersigned before the 15th of December, 1888, at 11 a.m.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender; and the right of the disposal of the land referred to in one plot or in allotments or in any other way he thinks fit after due regard to the interests of Government is reserved.

5. Plans can be seen and full particulars can be ascertained at the office of the Mamlatdar of Kelva Mahim, and for any other information the Undersigned may be communicated with.

SAYAD NURUDDIN KHAN, Assistant Collector, Bassein Division.

Camp, Kelva Mahim, 19th Nov., 1888.

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Bombay, 21st November, 1888.

THE BOMBAY RATE-PAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING, of the Rate-payers and Residents of the Mandvi Ward, will be held on SUNDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. at the Mooljee Jeevrazbhoy Khoja General Reading Room and Library Buildings, Khoja Mohla, for transacting the following businesses:—

To appoint a committee for the purpose of Selecting Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections; and to pass such other Resolutions as may be necessary in the matter.

D. GOSTLING,
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES

SUIT No. 234-2390 OF 1887.

ESSUFBHAI AMEEJEE and another.....Plaintiffs,

VS.

RANIBAI, widow and another.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by Proclamation of Sale made by the Undersigned, dated 12th October, 1888, and published in the *Times of India* on the 13th instant, and *Akbari Saud gar* and *Indu Prakash* on the 15th idem, it was proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay would put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises 4thly, 5thly, 6thly, 7thly, 8thly, and 9thly described in the said Proclamation.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on Thursday, the 22nd day of November, 1888, at 4 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale, dated 17th July, 1888, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises (at Sion) to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises 4thly, 5thly, 6thly, 7thly, 8thly, and 9thly described in the said Proclamation.

For particulars, *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 12th October, 1888, and for other information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts,	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	--
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	" 30 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 34 --
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 32 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PARETMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Steinheimer	" 19 0	" --
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 --
Steinwein	" 21 0	" --
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" --
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" --

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine "	" 22 0
Superior "	" 25 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0 --
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0 --

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, ORLEANS.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 --
St. Julian Medoc	" 1 --	--
Medoc	" --	--
Les Canons	" 1 0	" 6 0
Chateau Grand Lefleurus	" 18 0	--
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	--
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	--
Chateau La Rose	" 28	--

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	--
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	--

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC

Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	--

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 1 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. --	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" --
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	" 19 8	" --
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	"	" --
A. Dolignon Fils & Co

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Afternoon Party to Miss Manning, Readymoney House, 4-30 p. m.
Music, Governor's Band, Esplanade, 5-30 p. m.
Annual Choral Festival, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th :—Chupra (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Glen Caladh Tower (s), from Newcastle; Hindoo (s), Mandvie; and Chanda (s), Calcutta and Coast.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peshwa (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Innishowen Head (s), Dunkirk; and Barawa (s), Zanzibar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mail per s. s. Peshawar will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 9 a. m.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Scott fined Mr. Fazal Jan Mahomed Rs. 50 for non-attendance when called to serve upon the common jury.

LOST.—Amichund Punalall, living in Shaik Emaum Street, reported to the police, that his wife dropped a gold bangle, set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 200 while at Shewak's Temple, at Love Lane, Byculla, on Tuesday last.

A MISSING LAD.—Cooshia Chunda, living in Thana Street, reported to the police that his servant, Luckma Raja, aged 12 years, who is a stranger in Bombay, has been missing since Tuesday morning last. The boy is said to have ornaments to the value of Rs. 22 on him.

CONGRESS MEETING AT VIRAMGAUM.—A meeting, in connection with the Congress movement, was held at Viramgaum, on Sunday last. Rao Saheb Keshavbhai K. Desai presided, and Mr. Chunilal L. Parekh addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the Congress. Delegates were then elected.

BURGLARY AT KEEKA STREET.—Girdharlal Kisson, a goldsmith, of Keeka Street, reported to the police that his room was broken into on Tuesday last during his absence, and property, consisting of gold and silver things, two pearls and Rs. 5 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 71 stolen.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, at 5-30 p. m., the following programme :—

March	Jager	Hohenwald.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.
Overture	Der Wildschutz	Lortzing.
Selection	Il Giuramento	Mercadante.
Selection	Giralda	Adam.
Polka Militaire	En Garde	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISORDERLY EURASIAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Gray charged John Hickle, a Eurasian, before Mr. Hamilton with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared that the accused, who was said to be in a state of intoxication, was shouting out in a street in the Parsee Bazaar, about three o'clock yesterday morning, and on a policeman trying to quieten him, Hickle called him a "nigger" struck him, and continued his disorderly behaviour till he was taken into custody by Constable Gray. In defence Hickle denied being drunk, and averred he had only had one glass of beer. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 2.

A PICKPOCKET.—Ramchunder Gunnoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing one rupee and ten annas from the pocket of Rajba Krishnajee, on Saturday last, while at the Byculla Bazaar, at about 5 o'clock on that evening. The accused, after removing the money from the pocket of the complainant, was running away, when a cry was raised and he was arrested by a policeman. On being searched the stolen money was found in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorious imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM.—In the case of Ardasir Bejonjee Soorti *vs* Bomonjee Eduljee Sonawalla, the particulars of which have already been published, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment during the vacation in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant had pleaded satisfaction of the claim with the plaintiff's assignor, Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, and had produced a document dated 10th January, 1888, alleged to have been passed to him by Rustomjee. His lordship declared the document to be a forgery, and declined to attach any importance to the evidence appertaining to it. The court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,277-10-6 with interest and costs. Permission to sanction a prosecution of the defendant on a charge of forgery and perjury was, however, refused.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—Gopal Nana, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges, two of theft of property consisting of wearing apparel and cotton sheets, of the collective value of Rs. 4, the property of Dewraj Shewbalak, a shoemaker, living in Cammateepoora, and Makoo Babajee, a labourer living in Coombar Gully, both of which thefts were committed on Tuesday night last; and a third charge of fraudulent possession of property in respect of seven red cotton handkerchiefs, valued, at Rs. 1-4, which were found in accused's possession, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came in possession of the same. The accused was arrested by a policeman doing duty at Khoja Street at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with a bundle containing the stolen property. The accused was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of two years rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE MOROBA SUNDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, as the creditors were willing to come to a composition at the rate of four annas in the rupee. A deed had been drawn up, and it had already been signed by twelve of the creditors. His Lordship granted an extension for two months only, remarking that the time was quite sufficient for the purposes of a compromise.

RE PURSHOTUM NAROTUM.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment until after the Christmas vacation. A witness, on behalf of the opposing creditor, had been summoned from Cutch, but owing to his illness he was unable to come down immediately. Mr. Mankar opposed the application on behalf of the insolvent; but after some discussion, the court adjourned the hearing until the 16th January next.

RE AMERCHUND LALLJEE.

Mr. Chitty, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing until the third Wednesday in January next. The insolvent having made a trust deed in favour of his son, the Official Assignee had filed a suit in the High Court against the son for the purpose of having the trust deed set aside on the ground of a fraudulent preference. Mr. Starling, who appeared on the other side, had no objection to the present application. His lordship adjourned the hearing until the 16th January next, extending the insolvent's interim order until the first Wednesday in February.

RE GOVIND DAMODHAR.

The insolvent came up in person for his discharge. As a clerk in the employ of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, he had recklessly incurred debts without the hope of being able to repay them. He once before obtained the benefit of the Act in 1884, and still he had liabilities to the amount of Rs. 3,000 to pay. His lordship adjourned the discharge for nine months with protection.

RE WITTOO DANIEL SATAMKAR.

His lordship made absolute a rule *nisi* allowing the insolvent to withdraw his petition.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed by reason of not filing their schedules within thirty days :—Khimjee Mooljee, Chotalal Narotumdas, Thomas Nicol Palmer, and Joseph Antiado.

RE GUSTAV OPITZ.

The insolvent was granted a final discharge under section 60 of the Act. There was no opposition.

RE BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE BATLIWALLA.

There was no appearance for the insolvent, and his petition was dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Hast Dhakoot Bhaike and others; Luxmon Jamsendar; Yusoo Bapoo Dhaya; Baye, woman; and Abdu Vahab and another.

A PADROADO MEETING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay was held on Sunday last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p.m. in connection with the Padroado question which has again come to the surface in consequence of certain Decrees of the Roman congregations of the Propaganda Fide and extraordinary Ecclesiastical affairs. By the Concordat, celebrated between the Portuguese Government and the Vatican on the 23rd of June 1886, certain congregations in Bombay were placed under the Diocese of Damaun. But the Roman congregations have decided these congregations shall acquire no new members, which in effect means the extinction within a few years of the Church of Dabul and others. The commotion and anxiety that these Decrees have produced among the Portuguese community was evidenced last Sunday by the large concourse of people who attended the meeting which was held for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining the revocation of the Decrees in question. The number of people present is variously estimated at between ten and twelve thousand (?) The building was literally crammed with people; there was not an inch of standing room either in the hall itself, the outer and inner galleries, the large balcony, or the staircases and the platform. The greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings which were conducted in Portuguese. Mr. G. de Souza, a nonagenarian, was in the chair, with Mr. J. A. d'Rosario as Secretary. Dr. J. A da Gama was to have moved the first resolution, but as he happened to be unwell, he wrote to express regret at his inability to be present, and sent his written observations which were read to the meeting. The first resolution adopted was that a representation should be addressed to His Holiness Leo XIII., praying for the revocation of the obnoxious Decrees and Resolutions of the Roman congregations. The two next speakers, Mr. L. Mascarenhas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas, explained to the audience the drift and aims of the Decrees, and their inevitable consequences, which would be disastrous to the Portuguese community. The second resolution was to the effect that the Portuguese Government should be requested to obtain the revocation of the Decrees. The other speakers of the evening were Dr. L. J. Pinto, Mr. J. P. de Minezes, Dr. P. Lisboa and Mr. Leao de Souza. Further resolutions were adopted requesting the Delegate Apostolic, the Bishop of Damaun, the Portugues Ambassador at the Vatican, the Patriarch Archibishop of Goa, and the Portuguese Consul in Bombay to interest themselves in the matters and represent the real facts of the case to the Pope and the Portuguese Government. Finally, an influential Committee was appointed to give effect to the resolutions of the assembly. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the president, and hearty cheers for the Pope the King of Portugal, the Queen Empress, the Bishop of Damaun etc. Just as the meeting was about to disperse, a telegram was received from a similar meeting held at the same hour at Poona. The telegram expressed the adherence of the Portugese community at Poona to the measures adopted by their brethren in Bombay.

AN OLD CASTE DISPUTE.

AT the Police Court yesterday, Superintendent R. Browin, charged Abdoola Ismail, a Memon, before Mr Hamilton, with voluntarily causing hurt to a caste fellow, named Oosman Oomer. The parties in the case belong to the Hallai Memon community, among whom, of late, there have been numerous disputes between two factions, into which the caste is now divided. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution and Mr. De Souza to defend. The complainant who belongs to one side, was passing yesterday morning through a locality in Memonmoolah, in which many of the opposite party lived. As he passed the house of Chotani, the leader of the faction, the latter called out to the accused to beat him. According to the evidence it seemed that the accused obeyed his chief, and assaulted the complainant very severely with a knotted stick. Oomer was knocked down, and as he lay on the ground, it is alleged, he was struck by the accused. Ismail was arrested by Inspector Dillon. The complainant averred he had not done or said anything to provoke the accused or Chotani, but Mr. DeSouza tried to show that Oomer had provoked Ismail. In order to call witnesses, the case was adjourned.

THE Magistrate then heard another case in which the same caste people were concerned, and which was an outcome of the last case. Hajee Ismail Chotani, Oosman Ahmed, and Joosab Hajee Ally were charged by Inspector Dillon with being disorderly in a public place.—Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. P. M. Mehta appearing for the prosecution, and the defence respectively. As the parties implicated in the last case were being taken to the Pydhownie Police Station, they were followed by a very large crowd, among whom were the accused. They were just at the door when Inspector Dillon, who was dispersing the crowd heard some one use abusive language to Ally, who rushed at Oosman, and caught him by the throat. There was a scuffle, Oosman shouting to the crowd to join in the fight and saying *maro sala loke kho*. Inspector Dillon immediately rushed out of the station, and secured the two accused who were fighting, and took them into the chowki, while the other accused was arrested by a policeman. In defence, Mr. Mehta urged that his client had only acted on self-defence after he had been abused, and the other accused had rushed at him. He had, under those circumstances, committed no fault. Mr. Kirkpatrick pleaded that Mr. Mehta's client was only in fault and it was through his conduct that the parties were before the court. The last accused, Mr. Kirkpatrick said, had been the victim of the native policeman's indiscretion, as he appeared to arrest any one he could get near, because Mr. Dillon had seized the other two men. In convicting the men of disorderly behaviour, his Worship remarked that the men seemed to have crowded round the chowkie, and carried on their faction fights in the streets. The first accused, it appeared to him, had shown himself only too willing to respond to the slightest aggression on the part of the second man, and both would have had an encounter if it had not been for the immediate action of Mr. Dillon, who had been very prompt indeed. The third accused's language was such as would have incited the crowd to commit a grave breach of the peace. This sort of conduct, his Worship added could not be allowed, and he fined the first and second accused Rs. 20 each, and the third man Rs. 15.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE PARAKH AND OTHERS *vs.* SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF.

THIS was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendent, praying *interalia* that they may be declared entitled to full and free access of light and air through certain ancient windows in the western wall of the plaintiff's house, and that the defendant may be ordered to pull down the encroachments he had made upon the plaintiff's premises.

The plaintiffs are trustees of a certain house facing Hornby Row behind the Presidency Magistrate's Court, generally known as the small house of the first Parsee Baronet, which is at present in the occupation of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh. The defendant, on the 8th June 1888, offered Rs. 300 with costs up to that date by way of compensation for damages. The offer was, however, rejected. The case came on for hearing before his lordship, when Mr. Starling with Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs Pestonjee and Rustin, appeared for the Plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Daryavan, instructed by Mr. H. Khan appeared for the defendant. After the case was gone into and the evidence taken on both sides, his lordship gave his judgment whereby the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,500 by way of compensation for damages and the costs of the suit. It was further ordered that if the defendant did not pay the amount with costs within four months from the date of judgment, he should set back the second floor of his house near the plaintiff's premises 12 feet, and the third floor 24 feet.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th November, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·871
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. [read at 8 a.m.]	77·0
General Direction of Wind	N.E. ENE. NW, N., N.E.
Movement of wind in hours	393

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford was resumed on Tuesday, and the examination of the witness Mahdeo having finished, the President, addressing the Hon. Advocate-General, said :—

The close of this witness's examination seems to be a convenient time for saying that hitherto we have left it to Counsel to raise all questions as to the admissibility of evidence. For the future, as we may be without the assistance of Counsel for the defence, we shall have to apply the Law for ourselves. We point out particularly that by Section 10 of the Act under which we sit a list of the documents and witnesses by which each charge is to be sustained must be delivered at least 3 days before the beginning of the enquiry before the Commission. The admission of any evidence not in such a list is treated under Section 14 as as an exceptional matter, as to which the Commissioners have a discretion to exercise. The law seems clearly framed to prevent anything like the getting up of a case as the enquiry goes on, and we must guard against our sliding into what the law does not sanction. For the future we shall not receive any document or admit any witness in support of any charge, if not included in a list relating to that charge delivered 3 clear days before our sittings began, except upon special application made to us, and the granting of such an application will be by no means a matter of course. The law requires us to exercise our discretion in the matter.

Mr. Latham, addressing the Court in Tambay's case, said this is the charge, which he then read. After which (Counsel read Ex. A. D., page 149) pointing out that Dabir was not on Mr. Crawford's list then, but was on Mr. Robertson's list. Referring to page 5 of Ex. 85. Mr. Latham showed that Tambay was 13 in 4th Grade of Mamlutdars, with first class Magisterial powers. Soon after Mr. Crawford took over charge he, Tambay, was superseded by his juniors which could be seen from the Civil List, and he was under the impression that the man promoted over Tambay was one of inferior Magisterial powers. Tambay himself after this was appointed *sub pro tem* in the third grade on 19th Jan. 1887. After that he was ordered to do duty in Shegaom in the same district, but the learned Counsel did not complain of this transfer. He appears in the Civil List of April as *sub pro tem*, but by an order of 14th November 1887, it would be seen that he ceased to be *sub pro tem* 3rd grade from 1st August 1887 in consequence of reversion of Pitamber Joshi. He was superseded by others below him in his grade. His next appearance in the *Gazette* was that of the 22nd November 1887, when it was shown that he was transferred from Sheogaum to Ahmednagar to do duty temporarily. Counsel could not say whether Tambay ever joined; but showed another change. He quoted a *Government Gazette* of 12th December 1887 in which Tambay was transferred to do duty in the Nassick District. These transfers naturally affected Tambay's mind. Tambay again appeared in the *Gazette*, but this time it appears in a very curious way. He had been gazetted to the Nassick district, but before he could take up the post of permanent incumbent he was again transferred. In March Mr. Crawford was in Deolali in Camp, and he called upon Mr. Crawford there in consequence of his being superseded. Tambay drew Rs. 420 from the Saving Banks. (Counsel in answer to Court could not give *exact* date, but thought it was about 3rd April 1888), and having Rs. 80 more with him he got a note for Rs. 500, which currency note he sent to Deshmuk, who was the agent between him and Hunmantrao. He having paid this gets what he desires to get an order that he should revert to his permanent *post. Vide Gazette* of 12th April 1888. (Exhibit B. F.) This was the same order in which Nathe was relieved from the Mamlatdarship of Chobdare.

Yeshwunt Bullai Tambay was called and examined by Mr. Jardine. Deposed—I am a B. A. of the Bombay University. Am a Brahmin, age about 36. Passed the H. S. examination in 1881, was first appointed Mamlatdar in March 1883, but joined on 14th May 1883. This was *sub pro tem*.

By the Court :—Had you acted before?—No, Sir, was appointed to Parner in the Nagar District and continued there till 19th March 1887. Was then transferred at my own request to Shegaom.

You were gazetted to Shegaom to do duty?—Yes. I remained there till 1st August 1887, after which I was made to revert to the 4th Grade from 3rd August. I drew the same pay at Parner as at Sheogaom (Order of 14th November 1887 in *Gazette* of 17th November 1887, put in).

At the time when you were ordered to revert to the 4th Grade did you complain of any of your juniors being in the 3rd grade?—Yes. And I thought I was hardly used.

In consequence of your reversion had you to refund any pay?—Yes. The difference of two months' pay.

Who were the men you thought should have reverted before you?—I cannot tell unless I see the Civil List. I stayed at Sheogaom till 19th January 1888, and from there I went to Nassick. Meanwhile I continued to do duty (*Gazette* of 22nd December 1887, showing order put in.) I did not go because the person who was to relieve me did not come in time. I joined at Nassik on 27th January 1888.

After that what did you do?—I wrote to Mr. Deshmuk because I thought the intention was to transfer me again to another place. Shregonda was a place that was permanently vacant (*sic*), but I was appointed then to do duty temporarily. Mr. Deshmuk is in Poona.

Why did you take that step?—Because I thought I would be transferred.

Why did you write to Deshmuk?—Because he was an acquaintance of mine.

After you had been at Nassick for a short time, did you see for order in the *Gazette* in which your name was mentioned as permanent incumbent at Shahda?—Yes, but personally I received no order.

As far as witness knew there was no order appointing him permanent incumbent at Chandore. He had received none.

Examination resumed—After this I saw Mr. Crawford, near Nassik Road Station, at his Camp. This was in my Taluka. It was in March. 1888.

What took place?—I showed him my certificates, and said that I was being superseded. He said "there may be some other reason." I told him I was first in my year in the Higher Standard, and also that was of long standing.

Is this that all?—That is all.

What happened next?—I received a letter from Mr. Deshmuk. About the beginning of April last, and in consequence of that letter I sent Rs. 500 to him. I withdrew Rs. 420 from the Savings Bank, and I added Rs. 80 which I had with me. With the Rs. 500 I took a currency note from the Nassick Sub-Treasury. I sent it to Deshmuk. I don't remember the date on which I bought the note, but I think it was immediately after I drew the money from the Savings Bank. I sent the note by Post.

After that were you gazetted to revert to your permanent post?—Yes.

Has any order been communicated to you appointing you to your permanent post at Kopelgaom?—No. I am not at Junadh in Poona District. I left Kopelgaom at end of October last. I am not aware whether my appointment was gazetted or not. I was appointed temporarily in place of the Mamlutdar who was on special duty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: As a matter of fact, you were in Parnar when Mr. Crawford joined in 1886?—Yes. And I remained there till March 1887.

Mr. Inverarity asked Counsel for prosecution to produce a letter to Mr. Crawford from Mr. Waddington and put it in. It was requesting Mr. Crawford to transfer Tambay and was endorsed by Mr. Crawford that "he had pleasure in acceding to Mr. Waddington's request."

You remained at Sheogaum till January 1888?—Yes.

Are you surprised to hear of a Mamlatdar having been transferred four times in three months in Mr. Robertson's time?—It may have been. I am not aware.

Are you a friend of Phadker who is the man I refer to?—Yes.

The date on which you ceased to be *sub pro tem.* the 1st August was in consequence of the man for whom you are acting coming back?—Yes.

Your suggestion was that you should have been appointed and the other man turned out?—Yes.

Can you give a single instance of that having been done in Mr. Robertson's time?—No.

Have you ever heard of such an instance?—Yes.

Mention the name?—No, I don't know any such instance. Bharve had passed the Higher Standard before me.

In Mr. Robertson's time?—Yes.

And how did you supersede him in Mr. Robertson's time?—I don't know that I did.

Did you go over his head or not?—Yes.

The other man whom you say you were superseded by—was Pardhan? Had he passed the Higher Standard before you?—Yes.

And Nathu?—I do not know if he was acting.

Don't you know that in Mr. Robertson's time Mamlatdars with hardly an exception were not promoted in the order of seniority?—I do not know, it did not affect me.

Who were put over you *pucca* in the 3rd Grade?—Deshpande and Nulkar.

Had they passed the Higher Standard on the same day as you?—Yes.

You unfortunately had not good health?—I think I am all right. I was only once ill, and that was in March last, when I saw Mr. Crawford at Nassik Road Station. I was suffering at the time and told Mr. Crawford that it was as much as I could do to go and see him.

Was that statement true?—Yes.

You saw Mr. Woodward at the time. Did you tell him about your health—No, I did not tell Mr. Crawford that the duties at Nassik were heavy, but they were. I was ill another time more than three years ago, I think.

Would you have preferred to stop at Nassick or have gone to Kopelgaum?—It was a matter of indifference to me.

Supposing you had been asked on the 13th April whether you wanted to go. What would you have said?—I would have had no choice. I did not think it a favor to me to send me to Kopelgaum. I do not know that in Mr. Robertson's confidential book I was described as a Mamtatdar in weak health. (Book commonly known as Domesday Book put in.)

Let us go back to the reason for your transfer to Sheogaum. Your transfer was necessitated by a Government resolution, was it not?—I don't think it was a necessity. I think I read the *Gazette*. I remember having read the Government resolution of 10 December 1887.

Mr. Inverarity explained that there were seven principal places in each district where Mamlatdars drew an extra allowance of Rs. 40, and Government allowed each of the three Commissioners to use their own discretion above these appointments. Amongst these places (in the C. D.) was Sheogaum where the present witness was then Mamlatdar.

Do you know that under that resolution there were 7 vacancies in the C. D. where the Commissioner had to send first class Magistrates with extra pay?—Yes, and Sheogaum was one of these places.

Do you think you might have been selected?—There were more than seven men senior to me, but they need not necessarily have been appointed.

As a matter of fact, were any persons junior to you selected?—No. Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar was sent to Sheogaum. I know that he was acting Mamlatdar at Nassick. I see in the Civil List for October 1887 that he was at Nassick. All Mamlatdars, including myself, ceased to exercise first class powers about that time.

Did you ever go to Sheogaum?—No. I was appointed to Nassick and went there. Kelkar was relieved by me.

Your *pucca* appointment in the Civil List of April 1888 is put down as in Kopelgaum and your acting appointment Nassick?—Yes.

I believe there cannot be a Mamlatdar without a mamlat, what mamlats have you held since February 1888?—I had no substantive appointments. I have drawn the pay of a Mamlatdar, however, for the whole time.

Are not the duties at Koplegaum much lighter than in Nassick?—I don't think so.

What is the population at Kopelgaum?—About two thousand. I got no formal receipt from Deshmuk for the Rs. 500 I sent him.

What did you do with the informal receipt?—I think I tore it up. Deshmuk was the Treasury officer at Nagar. I saw him about a year before April 1888, or, say, January 1887.

You sent the amount of Rs. 420 in August 1888, which amount you had also, I observe, drawn in April?—Yes. I had the amount with me. I may have had it from accumulations and balance of my pay.

You withdrew Rs. 730 in April 1887?—Yes. I lent it to a man from Konkan.

What is his name?—Waman Rao.

What other name?—Savark.

Where does he live?—Pana in Nagar District.

Have you seen Deshmuk since you sent him the Rs. 500?—I do not exactly remember.

When were you sent for to Poona?—In August last. I was ordered to come here by my Collector. I don't remember the date, but it may be the second week of August or about the middle. I first made a statement to Mr. Ommanney. The Commissioner gave me a note and sent me to Mr. Ommanney. I may have seen Deshmuk before I came to Poona, but I dont remember.

Did you see him at Mr. Ommanney's Office?—I think I did. Before making my statement no promises of immunity were held out to me by any one. I guessed why I was sent for to Poona. Since I made my statement I have been exercising my Magisterial duties.

You get an extra Rs. 40 to a month in your new appointment?—Yes, I think I shall. It is one of the important places in the Central Division. Since I have been there I have exercised 1st class Magisterial powers, which I had ceased to exercise.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham :

Is it usual when a man is gazetted *sub pro tem* in a grade to his substantive appointment that he should be appointed at once?—I do not know. Mr. Yekhna was appointed *sub pro tem* third grade in the absence of Mr. Bewalker appointed on special duty, and who reverted, I think, between July and October 1887.

Who do you think was turned out on Bewalker's return?—The lowest man. I do not remember his name.

I will thank you to explain what you meant by saying it was no favor to you to be sent to Kopelgaum, what was the favor?—That I was made permanent having previously only been acting.

By the Court :—In what sense do you use the word "acting?" I was doing duty for another man.

What are the populations of the Kopelgaum and the Nassick taluqas?—About 70,000 in the former and half-a-lakh in the latter.

Did you get any security from the Konkanes to whom you lent the money in April 1887?—Yes. I got a note from him. I have not got it with me.

By the Court :—I lent the amount upon interest of 6 per cent., per annum.

By the Court :—Is that the usual rate of interest in this part of the country. No, it is lower. On mortgage the rate is about 12 or 15 per cent per annum. On a promissory note, I cannot mention the rate. The Honorable the President said that on the other side of India 12 per cent., would be the lowest rate, even on a mortgage of landed property. The Advocate General was glad to say that such rates did not exist on the Bombay side except with regard to Marwaris, who took advantage of spendthrifts.

The Court then rose.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

135-88—Jefferson, B. and D. and K.—Shapurji Hormusji *vs.* F. Ahrle.—Winter, B. and B.

523-87—Tyebji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa *vs.* Abdoola Vyad Oosman and another—Wadia and G.

31-88—Little, S, F and N—Tulka Amra and another *vs.* Abdool Kadarkhan Valad Karimkhan, &c. —Mirza, H K.

35-88—Hore, C and B—Narayen Succaram and another *vs.* Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others —H Bioknell.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai *vs.* Haji Moosa Haji Hasson and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

410-87—Jefferson, B and D and K—Munchabai *vs.* Meghji Luckmidas—Macfarlane, E and H.

169-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Labai *vs.* Ali Khatao and another.

269-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gunput Nappoo and others *vs.* Fazul Ruttonsey—Payne, G and S.

181-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Muncherji Shapoorji Pocha *vs.* Rustomji Cowasji Patel—Bomonji and H.

437-86—Winter, B and B—Marcus Grunberg *vs.* Rene de St. Quentin—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For dismissal.

460-88—T A Bland—Lalloobhai Kewaldas and another *vs.* Munsukhram Makundas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashiv Bapoo Shendy *vs.* Thaker Jewa Vishram—Mansuklal and D.

197-88—Tyabji and D—Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo *vs.* Shapoorji Rustomji Mistry—Ardasir, H and D.

294-83—Payne, G and S—G Jeffet *vs.* Reokohund Mohta—Jefferson, B and D and K.

296-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others *vs.* Hormusji Cursetji. Dubash—Macfarlane, E and H.

298-88—Crawford and B—Dayal Nursey and another *vs.* Kursondas Halloo—Balkrishna and D.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Nephew & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of cases was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury yesterday.

ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.

Laljee Nensey, Gandia Kalidas, Narayen Dhakoo, Boodhia Dwarkadass, and Harishunkar Mahashankar were charged with house-breaking, robbery, and extortion. Mr. Russell and Mr. Samjana, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the defence of the last three prisoners. The other two were not represented by counsel.

The facts of the case were these. The prosecutor, Ladha Muljee, lived in a house in Hunooman Lane, with his wife and his nephew and his wife, on an upper floor. The first prisoner was alleged to be the head of a gang of men who molested the residents of the locality and extorted money under threats of beating them. Some days ago, a threat to that effect was used towards the prosecutor, who had to pay Rs. 15 for the members of the gang. On the 5th October last, they again demanded money and threatened to maltreat him if he did not pay them Rs. 150 on the following day. Ladha was unwilling to submit to any further extortion, and therefore on the 6th October, he took the precaution of fastening the doors of his room against the accused. They came to the house about noon, armed with clubs, and commenced battering the doors. The prosecutor's mehta, who happened to come to the house a little later on, interfered and said he would try to persuade his master to pay them some money. Meantime, the prisoners forced open the door of the room, and entering it, threatened to assault the prosecutor with their clubs and demanded payment of Rs. 150. The prosecutor's wife, and the wife of his nephew, who was also in the room, sat in the cook-room weeping. The mehta's intercession prevailed, and the prosecutor produced Rs. 70 in cash to pay to the prisoners. They demanded at least Rs. 75, and another man agreed to pay them the balance of five rupees on behalf of the prosecutor. The prisoners then left the house. The prosecutor's nephew made in his books an entry of the payment of the Rs. 75 to the prisoners, and the entry was produced in corroboration of the prosecutor's statement. It appeared that the prosecutor was a wealthy man, and owned five houses in the native town. After a few days, the prosecutor made a complaint against the prisoners to the police, saying that he was afraid to do so earlier. The prisoner Harishunker lived in the same house as the prosecutor.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the story of the prosecutor of a robbery committed in his house at noon-day was highly improbable, and that the charge was got up out of spite to one or more of the prisoners. There was a police chowkey at no considerable distance from the prosecutor's house, and it was hard to believe that such a daring offence could be committed at mid-day with impunity. The learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to discrepancies and contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, which, he said, were fatal to the case.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury retired for consultation, and on their returning into Court after three quarters of an hour, the foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

The prisoners said they were innocent, and that this was a case got up from enmity.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoners at the Bar, I quite agree with the jury in the conclusion they have arrived at, that you committed the offences of housebreaking and extortion. I am afraid you are only part of a gang in this city formed for the purposes of housebreaking and robbery It is necessary for the peace and security of Bombay that I should pass upon you a sentence which will have a deterrent effect. The sentence of the Court is that all of you be transported for ten years.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 10th of November there were 238 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 234 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·1 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 45 from cholera, 66 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—1 Non-Asiatics, 2 Mixed Races, 166 Hindus, 69 Mahomedans and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 10th November was 238, against 234 and 256 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 3. There were 45 deaths from cholera, against 54 and 46 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There were no deaths from small-pox during week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 21 respectively, against 68 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·6 per mille per annum, against 29·5, the mean of the last five years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Wilson, Lieut, Rifle Regt, on leave, from Malegaon.

NOVEMBER 20.

Westmacott, Colonel, The Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Waller, Captain, R E, from furlough, from Singapore.
King, Lieut, R E, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Horniblow, Lieut, R E, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lieut, R A, to join, Marine Battalion.
Bruce, 2nd Lieut, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Westmacott, Colonel, The Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Wilson, Lieut, Rifle Regt, off leave, to Malegaon.
Sarkies, Surgeon, I M S, from leave, to Poona.
Marshall, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 22, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. Cr Sergeant W. George is transferred from "C" to "N". Company from this date.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows: No. 2735 Vol. N. Sampson and No. 2736 Vol. E. Sampson, "E" Company; and No. 2737 Vol. A. S. Aaron, "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER BY
Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.
Bombay, November 22nd, 1888.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, the Battery will parade at 3-55 p.m. outside the Scotch Church, and proceed to Cross Island for heavy gun drill. Helmets to be worn. Arms and Accoutrements not required.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. and Acting Adjutant
Bo. Vol. Artillery.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 15, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A Thorough Contractor's SUB-AGENT, with experience in the Konkan and Bombay Presidency. Good salary for approved man. No replies will be sent to applicants excepting the selected one.—Apply "CONTRACTOR," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SPLENDID INDIAN VIEW PHOTO. XMAS CARDS, with Gilt Edges. Beautifully got up for only ANNAS FOUR. Wonderfully Cheap.—BHUGOT BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held this day, THURSDAY, 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

JUST OPENED.—Toilet Sets, Flower Vases, Velvet Brackets, Glass Hand-painted Photo. Frames.—THE FANCY GOODS TRADING COMPANY, Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—A Very Handsome Bay, C.-B. MARE, about 13-3, 8 years, Good Trapper, Hack and Polo Pony. Price Rs. 250. Apply to ORR & HEERJEE-BHOY, Commission Agents, East Street, Poona.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, in Thousands of Designs, Silk, Fringed, Carbon Photos. Jewelled, Opal, &c., from One Pice.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists and General Merchants, Mint Road, Fort.

COCOANUT OIL HANGING LAMPS, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, Wall Lamps, Bedroom Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c., with the latest Improved Burners.—The Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a House. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DAVIS SADDLERY, just landed, SADDLES at Rs. 40, BRIDLES at Rs. 13, HEAD COLLARS Rs. 5, Sets of HARNESS Rs. 60 to Rs. 90, and Rs. 120. Apply to "Godown-Keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Price and Quality beyond competition.—The Novelty of the Season—Xmas booklets.—The BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 8; postage ans.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cannisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "PRINTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

THE VISITORS' BOOKS of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will be placed at GOVT. HOUSE, Malabar Point, and at the SECRETARIAT, on and after the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

In view of the reception which is to take place at GOVT. HOUSE on the ARRIVAL of H. E. the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, Ladies and Gentlemen intending to write their names are requested to do so as soon as possible.

B. HAMILTON, Capt.,
A.-D.-C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid cagriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks; and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.
25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.
A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.
1 bay mare, 5 years, 14 hds. a good mare for a victoria.
2 brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds. a good horse for a brougham.
3 ches mare, 5 years, 15hds. will make a good dog cart mare.
4 white geld, 5 years. 15-2hds. a spendid horse for a dog-cart.
5 grey geld, 5 years 11hds. a well broken brougham horse.
6 bay geld, 5 years 15hds. will make a good charger.
7 bay mare, 5 years, 13-3hds. will make a good polo pony.
8 grey geld, 5 years, 15-2hds. a magnificent horse for a brougham.
9 brown geld, 5 years 15hds. a first rate hack.
10 skew bald geld, 5 years, 15hds a splendid dog cart horse well broken.
11, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.
12, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.
13, Ches. geld, 6 years. 15 hds. Thoroughly broken and a perfect hack.
14, Bay geld, 6 years, 14-3 hds. thoroughly made hack.
15, brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. capital hack.
16 grey geld, 5 years, 15 hds. will make a good hack.
17, bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
18 bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
19 grey mare, 4 years, 15 hds. excellent hack.
20 bay geld, 5 years, 14-3 hds. make a good dog-cart horse.
21 bay mare, 5 years, 14-2 hds. perfectly quiet and a first class hack.
22 grey mare, 5 years, 15 hds. will make good charger nearly thorough bred by Sydney.
23 brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
24 brown geld, 6 years, off., 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
25 grey mare, 4 years, 15-1 hds. will make first class charger, being thoroughbred by Sydneydam Snowdrop by Snowden.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 22, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, WATCH, CHAMPAGNE, DOGCART, SETS OF HARNESS, &c.
Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter, Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, price lists, samples of cloth, wool, photos, coats, socks, belts, pantaloons, sheets, watch, silver bangles, metal chains, rings, beads, pictures, pipes, brushes, medicine, potash oils, &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—One two-wheeled small Dog-cart.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—Goods, consisting of chillies, jagree, &c.
Also by order of the concerned.—Few cases of Pint Champagne, and few cases of Claret in Bottles.
Also sets of plated single and double harness.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 22, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece- goods, twist, &c.
5 cases white jaconets.
3 „ white muslin.
2 „ red and yellow scarfs.
1 „ superior cashmere cloth.
8 bales grey sheetings.
2 „ grey shirtings.
1 case coloured fast cloth.
5 bales coloured woollen cloth.
On account and at the risk of Muthooradass Gokuldass.
12 T 2538.85—3 cases Printed Mulls, 38 by 20 yards.
B ex s.s. California.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, Nov. 22, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday, at 96⅞; and Silver at 43⅛, as quoted by Reuter, and in private telegrams showed no further movement. Rupee Securities, however, were ⅛ per cent. down in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £67⅜ and £71½, respectively. Other financial quotations come unchanged. An extra sale of 3 lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta was made at 1s. 4 9-16d., which is 1-32d. above the rate obtained by Government for the extra Drafts sold on Calcutta and Madras last Friday, and 3-32d. higher than the rate of the regular allotments last week. About £175,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Wheat Market continued dull and drooping. Liverpool quotations, and that for Club No. 1, come unchanged; but Hard Red, and Club No. 2 were 6d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal. Quotations for Seeds and Coffee come unaltered.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool; Surats steady; Sales only 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats; Imports 44,000 bales. The price of Mid-American remained at 5¾d.; but, in Surats, both Oomra and Dhollera were 1-16d. higher in all grades. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for January-February deliveries, and 1-64d. down in all other positions. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

The East Indian Wool Auction opened at Liverpool yesterday, 21,000 bales having been put forward for sale. There was a very spirited competition, and prices were very firm.

In New York the spot price of Cotton had receded to 10 cents., and February Futures were 7 points lower, at 9·91 cents., probably owing to the day's heavy receipts of 59,000 bales, comparing as follows, with those of the two preceding years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	59,000	30,000	51,000
Three days' do ...	149,000	133,000	152,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,239,000	2,751,000	2,302,000

Our local market for the staple opened with a very quiet feeling this morning, and no enquiry from any side, either for ready stuff or arrival contracts at current rates. Eventually some demand at reduced rates was felt for Bengals, and in these a line for January delivery was booked at Rs. 181-81½; but beyond this transaction, and a few hundred bales of new ready Dhulia, sold at Rs. 212-14, no business worth mentioning has transpired, and, at closing, prices were Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, lower all round.

WHEAT.—Very little has been done to-day in this market, the tone of which remains quiet, but with prices quoted as before.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been dull, and we call the rate for ready seed one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. In *Rapeseed* also there is little doing; but quotations for all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,107 bales
Wheat	17,310 cwt.
Linseed	2,801 „
Rapeseed	2,988 „
Gingellyseed	8,744 „

FREIGHTS are weaker. Business has been done for Marseilles, for November shipment, at 26s. per ton. Cotton has been booked for December to Trieste and Venice, at Rs. 20; and for Continental Ports, April-June shipment, 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. has been done.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at yesterday's closing rates, and though the business passing is very limited all round, a firm tone has been maintained, with every appearance of present rates at least, continuing, though at closing there was as usual, some uncertainty pending the announcement of the result of Council biddings. A small amount of ready Bank demand was placed at 1s. 4⅝d., but this rate was not afterwards available, although at the same time there were willing drawers at 1s. 4 19-32d. of Telegraphic for Nov.-Dec. transfer who could not find many takers. We hear also of forward Wire Transfer having been done, for March, at 1s. 4 9-16d., and Demand at 1s. 4 19-32d., 3 months' sight credits have been placed at 1s. 4 11-16d. for May delivery. We call the market steady at:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	1s.4 19-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d. to 9-16d.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 23-32d.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	1s. 4 25-32d. to 23-32d	„
Francs ..	1·77½	1·77 to 1·76¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further declined ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. to-day. Fours being quoted at closing at 98⅛ for Money and the Account, and 98 for the January settlement. Four and-a-half per cents. have been put down to 103¾.

SHARES.—This market has become very quiet again as far as actual business is concerned; but the feeling regarding Mill and Press Scrip generally continues favourable, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Star of India, at Rs. 900; of Rs. 10 in Lakhmidas Khimji, at Rs. 950; and of Rs. 5 each in Maneckji Petit and Queen, at Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 925, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading shares, first issue, have further advanced Rs. 50, say, to Rs. 3,400 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	890
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	900
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 do.	925
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	53,760	100	at	17½ do.	619
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,600
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	951	8,000	1,000	Rs 190	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	20 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	400	60	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	880
Combay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	37½	Rs. 33½	840
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	60	10	Rs. 10	4
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	471
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..	1
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	..	..
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs. 2	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	190
Parsee Bank Co., Ld.	5,000	25	25	8 p. c.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	94
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Shandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	91xd
Smith well and Austin.	1,000	...	...	..	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	15,20	25	2	Rs. 2	7
Thomas & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	60	Rs. 9	1,216
Western India Flax Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	135xd
Wilson & Co.	800	100	100	nil	..
Mc Neely & Co	60			8	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

AT SEA.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—November 18, on board the s. s. "Arcadia," John McLeod Campbell, Bombay Civil Service.—(By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—November 14, at Budaon, the wife of H Blair, Esq., of a daughter.
BOMFORD—November 15, at Multan, the wife of the Rev T Bomford, M A, C M S, of a daughter.
FRANKS—November 12, at Indore, the wife of Captain N Franks, of a son.
KUMAR RUNJIT SINHA—November 15, Rani Kamul Kumari, wife of Kumar Ranjit Sinha, Bahadoor, of the Nosilpur Raj family, in district Moorshidabad, of a son.
PINKERTON—November 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of W Pinkerton, Lower Darjeeling Tea Coy, of a son.
SHAKESPEAR—November 9, at Dehra, the wife of L W Shakespear, 2nd Bn 2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a son.
WALLIS—November 14, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of B G Wallis, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—AINSLIE—November 14, at St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam, by the Rev C W J Clarke, M A, the Rev Milnes N S Atkinson, Church Missionary Society, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Captain E C Ainslie, 60th Rifles.
BARNETT-CRIPPS—October 14, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven Archdeacon J P Browne, B D, Frank, eldest son of Mr George Barnett, of Andover, Hants, and London, to Isabel Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Cripps, Fort St. George, Madras.
WALKER—GOLDNEY—November 15, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev T F Dale, M A, G H D Walker, Under-Secretary, Government of India, P W Department, to Beatrice, daughter of the Rev A A Kempe, Rector of Wexham, Bucks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

THE agitation which has been started in the *Nineteenth Century* against the system of competitive examinations is of special interest in India, because if that system should be condemned by public opinion in England, the basis upon which appointments to the Civil Service of this country are made would be in danger of being disturbed. The protestants, who include many members of Parliament, lawyers, schoolmasters and men of letters, but not many men of the first rank in any walk of life, state their objections with much force, but, we venture to think, with serious forgetfulness of the realities of existence in a society in which the gaining of one's daily bread is still a serious thing to most men. They insist, first of all, upon the physical mischief that attends upon a too eager pursuit of success in the examination room. In this, we see, they are endorsed by the *Lancet*, which is never slow to detect the doctor's part in any controversy. But the intellectual and moral evils, they contend, are even greater. First there is the tendency to uniformity of intellectual type which accompanies the prize system. Mr. Frederick Harrison, who backs up the protest with a vigorous and clever demonstration of the evils of the system under coudemnation, complains that the examiner's mind runs into grooves, that the examination is like the inspection of a regiment, that the uniform and accoutrements must conform to the regulation standard. And as Mr. Harrison is himself an old examination room hand, we must admit that he knows something about it. But the chief offence imputed to the system is that it puts forward an altogether misleading view of education. The student, we are somewhat innocently told, is turned away from a love of knowledge for its own sake to a love of it for what it will fetch. Mr. Freeman, whom we had thought to be still too vigorous a thinker to have begun lamenting the superior ways of his earlier days, professes to be shocked at the young men of our time weighing over in their minds "the pecuniary value of a first class," while the memorialists themselves, in glorification of the great ideal from which young Oxford has in these days so lamentably fallen, would have us remember that "to a young and healthy mind the constant suggestiveness that accompanies work done in every branch of knowledge, the constant opening up of new interests, are the great stimulants to self-development, and they should be ever spurring the student on to know more and to see more clearly." This is excellent school morality, and it must be regretfully conceded that at every step the examination system rudely comes into collision with it. Spontaneity, self-reliance, the power of forming an independent judgment upon the problem of the moment, thoroughness of intellectual grasp—for all these the student must look elsewhere and to some other region than that under which the crammer and the examiner conspire to pass him off as a young man of due capacity and accomplishments. He is not, in the etymological sense, an educated man when his education is over. He is not "builded up and edified," as the fine old English phrase goes, and some of his finer faculties remain undeveloped by the best efforts that those who undertake to educate him are able to put forward. What, however, is to be done?

Certainly the remedy is not to be got by favouring the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* with a bundle of eloquent unrealities. The confidence of the authors of the manifesto in the "old sacred fire," as they call it, of love of knowledge for its own sake which has from of old burned in young and ardent minds savours rather too much of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association room to be of much practical weight. Let us remember after all that it is with human nature that we have to deal, and not with a group of perfect embodiments of the highest ideals that our fancy may suggest. As a matter of fact the "old sacred fire" burns in very few youthful hearts. The majority of English boys set an amazingly small store upon knowledge for its own sake. If some of them can be got to acquire, even though it be only by rote, as much knowledge as will open a career to them, it is as much as those who are responsible for them ever expect. The memorialists speak with a noble indignation about sacrificing boys and young men of higher aspirations to the inferior-minded, who can only be tempted to follow knowledge "because she means a sum of money, the public triumph of a successful class, or the gaining of a place." But this is a singularly misleading account of the matter. The "gaining of a place" means much more to a young man of high aspirations than the happy ending of a course of cram and academic toil. It means not the end of a struggle, but the beginning of a career. If his aspirations are really high—if it is a true "sacred fire" that burns within him—there will be no stifling of the fires of ambition in the successes of the examination room. Messrs. Wren and Gurney, after all, are soon forgotten, and the youth who has looked to them for help when in England, learns on his arrival in India that he must look for success altogether to himself. The memorialists, indeed, write very much like a group of schoolmasters who had been persuaded so far to magnify their office as to imagine that the intellectual competition of the world begins and ends in the class room. Of the later and more real competition, which shows much more clearly than an examination paper can do what a man's qualities are, these gentlemen seem not to have thought. As to the immorality of putting up a place or a sum of money as an inducement to intellectual effort, it might be easier to appreciate this if it were announced with a little more consistency than it is. Mr. Freeman is shocked at the young men of to-day who count up in sovereigns the value of a first class, but he speaks complacently of the desire for a fellowship to which a first class might be a stepping stone. "A man," he says, "was rejoiced to get as high a class as he could, both because of the thing in itself, and as an augury of a coming fellowship, but he never reckoned the exact value of the class in pounds, shillings and pence." Why not, except that it was the fashion of his day to make unmeaning and unreal distinctions? Are we to suppose that mere love of learning was the incentive to men even in Mr. Freeman's days to strive after fellowships—that the sacred fire in those days was never damped by any thought of prize or place? It almost seems necessary to warn these gentlemen against cant—at least to tell them that the public make no broad distinction between academic nature and human nature, and that they will not acquit even eminent historians of the charge of being as mindful of the pecuniary factor in the human problem as the rest of us.

The memorial would be more likely to impress public opinion if it suggested a practicable substitute for the system it so warmly denounces. Mr. Max Muller, who seems to have been invited to curse the system, and only succeeds in half doing so, frankly admits that with regard to the Civil Service he knows no substitute for competitive examinations. He does venture, it is true, upon the suggestion that a year of probation might possibly be substituted for the final and decisive examination; but this he puts forward with diffidence, remembering that the old intimation "Take care of Dowb" might recover its old significance if a power of selection, even stringently conditioned, were left to any authority whatever. Mr. Frederick Harrison, whose incursions in the field of politics are usually more ingenious than workable, thinks it a small matter to call upon those who govern the world to choose rightly the instruments and agents with which they shall govern it. So it would be if the Government of the world were a matter entirely of theory, and men were counters moving without sympathy or prejudice, and open in their movements to no suspicion of having acted by fear or favour. We should like to see the signatories to the memorial prepare a plan by which the principle of official selection should be applied to the Indian Civil Service. The first result would be a revival of all the distrust of patronage to which the fullest and most vehement expression was given in Macaulay's speech on the India Bill of 1853. If the memorialists want to see that particular controversy revived, we may tell them that their desire is not shared in India, and the case would now be more complex than it was in Macaulay's day. Whoever dispensed the patronage of the Indian Civil Service in these days would have all the difficulties of forty years ago to contend with, *plus* the new factor of native claims—claims, by the way, which find their chief basis in the examination room. We should suggest to these gentlemen who have so eagerly embraced a unique opportunity of getting their names in the *Nineteenth Century* that they should exclude the Indian Civil Service from the scope of their enquiry. There are problems enough connected with the question of entrance into that service without adding to them by attempting to return to a system that was discarded, deliberately and with a keen sense of its viciousness, half a century ago. If English opinion on the subject has become flabby in the interval, that is no affair of ours. But it becomes very much our affair when the Indian Civil Service is brought into the discussion. If the promoters of the agitation are wise they will take note of the hesitancy with which Mr. Max Muller touches that factor of the problem, and they will leave it alone.

THE Allahabad paper is to be congratulated on the visible progress achieved in acquiring some idea of what is involved in the Inquiry now in progress at Poona. Blessings come to newspapers, as they do to ordinary mortals, in disguise. The loss of Romaney's spectacles, grieved over for a day or two as something irreparable, has enabled the *Pioneer* to see what before it could not discern, that there are very weighty reasons for resorting to a tribunal like the Crawford Commission to make inquiry into allegations covering a wide area and extending a long time back. It is now admitted that the High Court, which could only deal with three charges at a time, could not possibly inquire into a far larger number of cases, which it was essential to deal with if the state of the subordinate service of the Deccan is to be ascertained with a view to such action as may be found necessary. That is precisely what we have maintained from the beginning. It is scarcely conceivable that even at Allahabad there could be any misapprehension as to the nature of the allegations to be inquired into, and either proved or disproved. Yet it is plaintively asked, "If there was any suspicion of the true state of affairs, why was a Special Commission not appointed at once?" What is the Crawford Commission but a Special Commission, the object of which is to arrive at the truth in regard to charges and allegations affecting an important public department? The suggestion that a Special Commission should have been appointed to deal directly with the subordinates who played—presumably—a secondary and quite subordinate part in the offences charged, is fatuous. There would have been no evidence to lay before the Commission, if the necessary and only witnesses had their mouths closed by being themselves put on their defence. Could Hanmantrao have been called upon to give evidence against them and establish the facts? If he were, would he have spoken if he did not receive a promise of immunity? No one will venture to affirm that the man who is now under sentence of imprisonment for two years, is less guilty than those whom he coerced or bullied into making payments for corrupt purposes. We need not push this argument further. What we have said is quite sufficient to show that those who think fit to assert that the course taken has "embarrassed action by necessitating the promise of immunity to men who on their own showing are steeped to the lips in corruption," really complain that the sole means of establishing the fact that corruption existed has not been rejected. "On their own showing" the witnesses who were promised immunity if they told the truth, were the victims of a system to which they succumbed, believing that its meshes were too strong to be broken. In that estimate they were mistaken; but so far as "their own showing" goes they were browbeaten and compelled into the course which has compromised them. We are not concerned for them; but those who imagine that by exaggerating their culpability they establish the folly of the Government in taking the only practicable method to get at the facts, err considerably. The deeper the corruption in which so many members of the subordinate service are "steeped," the more incumbent on the Government in the duty of probing it to the bottom. The assertion that only an extraordinary sagacity could have foreseen in July last these "damning disclosures regarding the character of subordinate service in the Deccan," shows how badly served our contemporary must have been by his Bombay correspondence. Every one knew—and we stated in these columns with the greatest precision—that the charges to be inquired into affected ninety-six talukas. We stated that there were at the outset some seventy-five charges, of which about a score would demand judicial inquiry; a little later on the progress of the investigations enlarged the number of allegations beyond even that limit, and as we have seen, thirty-three charges have been scheduled for inquiry before the Commission. To ignore this aspect of the matter, and to profess to believe that it is quite fortuitously that the revelations touching the character of the subordinate service have now been lighted upon, is to exhibit a strange want of acquaintance with the facts. Another point of some importance should be made clear. The *Pioneer* is under the impression that we have suggested that the Mamlatdars and others who have given evidence on the faith of a promise that if they told the truth no harm should come to them should be turned out of the service. We have made no such suggestion, but our contemporary while attributing it to us, adopts it as its own. The public faith should not be wholly broken, but a little breach of it could be permissible and expedient. No other meaning is to be read in the words used:—"We are told that there is no intention of repudiating the promise of immunity granted to the Mamlatdars who have already given evidence, but there is a limit beyond which the public will probably be disposed to think, such a promise not be held effective. It may be impossible to prosecute men on evidence given by themselves; but some way will have to be found for ridding the Public Service of their presence." Our contemporary says bo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE ACT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The House of Commons have rejected Mr. Gladstone's Bill dealing with arrears by three hundred and thirty votes against two hundred and forty six. The majority comprised the votes of the Unionists and two Separatists. Mr. Balfour's Bill for the extension of the Land Purchase Act in Ireland was then read a first time.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

The Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War in reply to a question, said that five hundred British soldiers will replace the Black Battalion at Assouan, which has been ordered to Suakin. According to an agreement, the Egyptian Government will bear the cost of the transfer.

The Hon. E. Stanhope further said that the British Government had no intention of sending any troops to Suakin.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

At to-day's sitting of the Crawford Commission, Venayek Govind Deshmukh stated that he had received a Rs 500 note and handed it to Hanmantrao. Witness acknowledged being the means of communication between Hanmantrao and other persons Witness came from Nagar paying Hanmantrao a Rs. 500 note. On being cross-examined, he said that he had taken no leave since January, 1887. Witness came to Poona six times after Mr. Crawford's suspension. He received no commission for being the means of communication between Hanmantrao and others. Witness attempted to persuade Kalavde and other mamlatdars to make a statement against Mr. Crawford. Mr. Ommanney told witness that no harm would come in making a statement. Peadse recommended witness to the treasuryship of Nagar after the former had learnt of witness's corruption.

Mr. Latham asked to be allowed to examine Messrs. William Watson & Co.'s manager regarding Mr. Crawford's banking account, but the Commission disallowed the request.

Nagarkar's case was next opened.

Waman Daji Nagarkar stated that he had lent Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao in May last for transferring him from Karkalla. He further paid Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao, through extortion, in December. On being cross-examined, witness admitted having obtained a probationary mamlut and was confirmed as third grade, unsolicited.

The President made another remark to-day that cases, however numerous, having tainted evidence, will not influence the Commission. Only cases with substantial evidence, bringing guilt home to Mr. Crawford, would help the Commission in arriving at a definite conclusion. The President wished the prosecution to know this definitely.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

H. E. the Viceroy reached Alighur yesterday afternoon, and halted for two hours to visit the Mahomedan College. His Excellency was received at the station by Mr. Kennedy, the District Magistrate and Collector, Sir Syed Ahmed, and principal members of the Managing Committee of the College, and Mr. Beck, its principal, and conducted to the Strachey Hall of the College. The hall was crowded, and His Excellency met with an enthusiastic reception. A long address was then read by Mr. Beck giving the history of the College and the names of its numerous benefactors.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes to some of the pupils, after which Sir Syed Ahmed made a short speech thanking his Excellency for visiting them.

Lord Dufferin, replying, said he had listened with great pleasure to the splendid list of benefactors and had been much struck by the manner in which Englishmen Mahomedans and Hindus had vied with each other in assisting the College. He trusted they would not have long to wait before there were in India numerous colleges and public schools, maintained by those who used them, or supported by the liberality of private benefactors. He believed with the Committee that the contact which instruction in English effected between Indian and European thought, could not fail to advance the cause of civilisation. It was the opinion of the Government of India that the present system of State education was not sufficiently safe-guarded by discipline and moral training, and it was a matter of satisfaction to him that this defect had been recognised in the Alighur College.

The Viceroy was then shown over the College, and shortly afterwards returned to the station. His Excellency's special train arrived at Allahabad to-day, where a short halt was made for lunch. The Commissioner and Collector were on the platform to meet the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day; and the s.s. Assam (extra), left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 17th instant.

PORT SAID, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Messageries s. s. Labour donnais reached here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HONGKONG, Nov. 21.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. "	6-2
40's Mule Twist	8¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43½

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESAY NIGHT, Nov. 20.

10 p.m.	76·7

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 21.—The pressure has risen in all parts of India except the Punjab, where a slight fall is reported. The weather there is apparently under the influence of a disturbance. There was snow yesterday at Quetta, rain having fallen from Rawalpindi westward, with an overcast damp weather. Elsewhere the condition is very little changed, and the storm over the Bay, is apparently filling up. No rain has fallen in any part of India out of the Punjab and Sind, except a shower in Rangoon. The temperature is falling quickly. The northwest fall is likely to extend.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN McLEOD CAMPBELL.

We regret to announce the death, at sea, of Mr. John McLeod Campbell, Collector of Land, Revenue and Customs, Commissioner of Income Tax, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay. He went home on sick leave on Friday last, and died at sea before reaching Aden. Mr. Campbell had been a member of the Bombay Civil Service during the last twenty-three years. Coming to this country in November, 1865, he was placed under the Collector of Poona. Although in the later years of his service, he was employed in the Revenue Branch, Mr. Campbell has had judicial experience also; and for a year from February 1866 to February 1867, he discharged the duties of Deputy Registrar of the High Court at Bombay. He was subsequently employed for a short time on special duty in the Secretariat. For a period of about three years, he served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and also as Assistant Political Agent in Khandeish. In the middle of the year 1871, he was appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests, Thana, and two years later, he was promoted to the post of Conservator of Forests in Sind. After a two years' furlough and special leave, Mr. Campbell was in 1879 appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in addition to the duties of Forest Settlement Officer at Poona. After serving for about a year as Junior Collector and Magistrate at Kaira, Mr. Campbell reverted to Poona as Junior Collector and Magistrate. In the year 1882, he joined the Customs Department, in which the latter part of his career was rendered specially useful to Government. In that Department, he served successively as Junior Collector of Customs, Acting Collector of Customs, and Acting Collector of Salt Revenue. In October 1885, while on furlough, he was appointed Collector of Customs, and in February 1887, he was appointed Acting Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and Commissioner of Income Tax in addition to his own duties. He was confirmed as Collector of Land, Revenue and Customs, &c., on the 19th April last. He has had a month's privilege leave last July, and failing health compelled him last week to proceed on furlough to Europe. Kind and considerate to his subordinates, Mr. Campbell was liked and respected in every branch of the service. He was a very popular member of Bombay Society; and his portly figure and genial presence will long be missed in many a social gathering amongst us. Mr. Campbell was always a hard worker, but his labours were largely increased when, more than two years ago, the appointment of Collector of Customs and Opium was amalgamated with that of Collector of Bombay, Commissioner of Income-Tax, &c. There is little doubt that the strain of the double appointment told prejudicially upon Mr. Campbell's health. The greatest sympathy is felt in Bombay for Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Campbell's two brothers, who are both residents in this city—one of them being Mr. James McNabb Campbell, C.I.E., the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*.

"ALTHOUGH Major Robertson and Mr. Moreton Frewen who paid a visit to the coal mines at Singareni the other day probably looked at them from different points of view they could not have failed, opines the *Deccan Times*, to arrive at the conclusion that whatever else these mines might do in time to come, they are not capable of paying dividend on a million pounds sterling, and the sooner *bona fide* investors at home are brought to realise this fact, the better it will be for them and the public. Another fact that must have struck these gentlemen, as it has struck every observer who has had an opportunity of visiting this part of His Highness' dominions—is that the whole tract of country included in the Eastern Division is as rich in natural resources as any country in the world, and if properly developed would recoup His Highness' Government for any outlay they might be induced to make upon it. The soil is perhaps the richest in the world, and whether for pasture or for the more paying crops and cereals it has advantages denied to the best provinces in India. It is covered all over with a net-work of stupendous monuments of indigenous engineering skill in the shape of tanks, anicuts and other means of irrigation. The majority of these indeed are in a state of decay for want of a little outlay to put them in repair and turn them again into sources of such wealth as the country seems at one time to have enjoyed. The district of Hanamkhonda alone, it is calculated, could be made in five years' time to return fifty laks instead of the thirteen lakhs which represent its present revenue."

IT is no secret that among the officers of the Army, writes a home paper, there is a strong feeling against the principle of selection; nor is this surprising. If there is one officer more than another on the active list of colonels who has proved his ability, and fairly earned promotion, it is Sir Owen Tudor Burne. His career has been one of exceptional activity and usefulness, he having filled several high appointments with great credit to himself and advantage to the service. He was for some time military secretary to Lord Strathnairn in India, was private secretary to Lord Mayo from 1869 to 1872, political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State for India from 1872 to 1874, and political secretary at the India Office from 1872 until recently when he was made a Member of Council. He was in the Crimea with the 20th Regiment, and was adjutant of his regiment during the Indian Mutiny Campaign, when he was several times mentioned in despatches, and promoted to a company and brevet majority for service in the field. His record will be admitted to be a most creditable one. So, sensible, however, are the members of the Promotion Board of the claims of deserving soldiers—the heroes of the Crimea and Mutiny—that Sir Owen has lately suffered the indignity of twice being called upon to "give a back" in the game of military leap-frog for the benefit of lucky juniors with nothing like his claims.

MISS MANNING AT THE MADRASA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Miss Manning, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, paid a visit to the A. V. school of the above institution on Monday last. On alighting from their carriage they were received by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Carrimbhai Ibrahim, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Rahmatoolla Khairaz, and Khan Bahadur G. M. Munshi (members of the managing committee) and the head master.

The entrance of the school was lined on both sides by young people who saluted their visitors as they passed among them, and a Mogul student recited an ode of welcome in Persian.

The visitors were then taken through the several classes and in some of these the boys were made to read from their books. They were then led to a reception room prepared for the occasion, and here some of the students gave select recitations from the Koran, and in Persian, Hindustani, Gujrati and English languages. The recitations were considered excellent, and although the students had to prepare themselves on very short notice, they acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the fair visitors. The ladies then inspected the copy books and exercise books in Hindustani, Persian, Gujrati and English, and were pleased with the neat way in which they were written. Miss Manning was specially struck with the beauty and style of Persian writing which she very much preferred. A small passage in English was then written to dictation by some boys from the 3rd standard, and this was examined. The boys were congratulated on their hand-writing, and the correctness of the dictation.

The plan of the proposed new building for the school was shown to the ladies, &c.

The fair visitors were then decorated with garlands of flowers by the Honorary Secretary, after which they departed extremely pleased with what they had seen. Just as they were leaving three cheers were given, which were gracefully acknowledged, and they left amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the students.

Before leaving they were pleased to put down satisfactory remarks about the working of the school in the visitor's book.

DRAINAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that the drainage work in Bombay is being prosecuted in right earnest. At Dhobie Talao from the Wellington Street to the Trinity Street, including the 1st and 2nd Marine Lanes, almost the whole length and breadth of the road have been dug up to the great inconvenience of those living in that locality, leaving hardly any room for pedestrians to pass, and rendering the passage of carriages, a practical impossibility. May I enquire if there is no body in the Municipality to look after the work done by the contractors. I am an inhabitant of the above locality, and live in the 3rd Marine Lane, and in order to go to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, I am obliged to take a walk by the Marine Lines Hospital Road and turn to the Esplanade Main Road. I regard my personal inconvenience as of minor importance, but should a fire unluckily take place in one of the lanes, in which drainage work is carried on, it is impossible to say what confusion would reign in the admission and working of fire engines and what loss of lives and property would ensue.

I have my doubts whether the Municipality would permit such a state of affairs to exist in localities frequented by "Burra Sahibs" and "Burra Shettias," or whether the latter would submit to it without complaint.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 21. PESTONJEE DAJEEBHOY.

A RAILWAY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Between Grant Road and Bandora, there are some fruitsellers who cause trouble chiefly to the third-class passengers. When the train arrives at any of the intermediate stations, they get out and run from carriage to carriage, endeavouring to sell their fruit. When the signal is given for the train to start they all get in the same compartment. Not satisfied with selling their fruit on the station, they endeavour to sell them inside the compartment. Each one calls out his price for the fruit, and if one happens to call a lower price a quarrel ensues, and a great row is caused in the compartment. Not only this, they forcibly pass from bench to bench, not caring whom they inconvenience. If the Railway authorities would stop this general nuisance, they would oblige

THE THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Nov. 21.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary in the Home Department, to the Government of Bengal:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 540, dated the 14th of February last, submitting the administration report of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta for the year 1886-1887, together with a copy of the Resolution recorded thereon by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. While concurring generally in the remarks contained in the Lieutenant-Governor's review, and while anxious to give the Municipal body of Calcutta every credit for their exertions to promote sanitation in the city subject to their jurisdiction, the Governor-General in Council finds in this report unquestionable evidence that much remains to be accomplished before it can be said that the sanitation and conservancy of the town of Calcutta have been placed on a satisfactory footing.

3. The Governor-General in Council has carefully perused the reports which the Health Officer has from time to time during the last year made to the Commissioners. His reports, dated 12th July, 1887, and 17th April, 1888, have especially arrested the attention of the Government of India as indicating the existence of a state of things which should be rectified without any loss of time. The information before the Government of India places beyond doubt the fact that portions of Calcutta still remain as unaffected by sanitary improvements as they were many years ago. It appears to show, among other things, that the water supply, however great the extent to which it may have been increased at the head source, becomes a diminishing quantity at many of the distant hydrants (see the Health Officer's remarks on Bonomally Sircar's Bustee), while it is clear that a system of underground drainage, which, after completion, is neither flushed nor cleaned, and thus becomes "a seething cesspool of decomposing filth," may be even more prejudicial to health than no drainage at all.

4. The necessity for conferring on the authorities greater powers for securing the sanitary improvements of bustees was specially brought to the notice of the Government of Bengal in Home Department letter No. 341, dated 23rd November, 1887, in view to its receiving due consideration at the hands of the Local Government and the Municipal Commissioners; circumstances seem also to emphasize the urgent need of systematic and continuous sanitary inspections of premises in Calcutta. Without a staff of competent Sanitary Inspectors, and without a thoroughly-efficient flushing of the drains, the system of sewer drainage, now being extended throughout Calcutta, may tend rather to endanger the health of the community than to prove a boon to it. Moreover, the most recent report of the Health Officer testifies to the absence of a sufficient water-supply, and to the continued necessity for a staff of Sanitary Inspectors, by whom alone defects in drainage and in other sanitary appliances can be effectually detected and brought to notice.

5. In conclusion, I am to say, that the Governor-General in Council does not desire to under-value the great services which the Municipality has undoubtedly rendered to Calcutta, or to discourage by criticism the Commissioners in the prosecution of their arduous task. He is satisfied of the excellence of their aims, and is in no way disposed to under-rate the difficulties of the position which exposes them to the assaults of conflicting interests, and to the obstructiveness of a portion of the public to whom the benefits of sanitation have not yet been brought home. But while very willing to make all possible allowances, his Excellency in Council must say that the necessity for sustained and energetic measures to remedy the sanitary defects to which allusion has now been made, is demonstrated beyond question. This is especially the case in connexion with bustee improvement, in which so far no more than less money was spent during the year in the budget allotment. I am therefore to express the earnest hope of the Governor-General in Council that his Honor will impress upon the Commissioners the absolute and immediate necessity that exists for efficient sanitary inspection, and for rectifying such insanitary conditions pointed out by the Health Officer. His Excellency in Council is convinced that Dr. Simpson's reasonable demands for aid in the matter of sanitary inspection are reasonable, and ought to be complied with.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, there was a long and somewhat animated discussion on a proposal by Col. Merewether to put down in the new Budget the maximum salary of the Municipal Commissioner at Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 per month. The question was discussed at the last meeting, when doubt was expressed by some members as to the competency of the Committee to make such a provision in the budget. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Municipal Solicitors, who said that they failed to see any reason why a legitimate increase in the salary of the Commissioner should not form the subject of a suggestion on the part of the Standing Committee, just as any other object of Municipal expenditure. Col. Merewether's proposition was seconded by Dr. Waters, and supported by the Chairman; but it was vehemently opposed by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Major Selby, and Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, the last of whom said that the legal opinion was not worth a pice. Mr. Sayani also expressed himself against the proposition, which being put to the vote was, however, carried by six votes to four. Mr. Ollivant being expected to arrive by the next mail, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji announced his intention to propose at the next meeting a vote of thanks to the Acting Commissioner, Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., for the valuable and indefatigable services rendered by him to the Municipality during the last seventeen months.

BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.

REGULAR hunting has not yet commenced, but the Hounds have been out a couple of times, on both of which occasions good sport has been enjoyed. No pack which has been imported into Bombay shapes so well as the present season's lot, and with ordinary luck the members of the Hunt may anticipate a good season, if not one above the average. Hunting, that is regular fixed times, will commence from this day week, and it is to be hoped that the sporting community of Bombay will support liberally the Hunt, not only with their purse but also with their presence. Yesterday morning, the hounds found about a mile beyond Santa Cruz, in some long grass, and were hunting for more than an hour, eventually being defeated of their dues by the jackal running them out of scent in the dense jungles above Goregaum. The sport yesterday was certainly very good, and would have done credit to a gallop any time during the season. The Hounds hunted well together, and gave volumes of music. The country still rides somewhat blind, but will improve every time the hunt goes out.

COMMUNICATIONS IN SALSETTE.

THE following has been addressed to the Collector and President of the Thana District Local Board.—

SIR,—With reference to the petition, dated 31st August 1888, and subsequent communications ending with my enquiry of 12th inst, addressed to the first Assistant Collector and President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, on behalf of myself and other inhabitants of Goral, Borivli and other villages, praying that a grant may be made towards the construction of the piers at the Ambavni creek in the Budgets for the next year, I may be permitted to state that no reply has been received on the subject up to this date.

Should there be no provision made in the Budget of the Taluk Local Board for the above work on their former plea of there being no funds with them to undertake that important work, I am desired to request the favour of your moving the District Local Board to provide the money needed for the purpose out of the latter's funds. Such provisions have been made by the District Board; and I shall cite the granting of Rs. 2,000 on the motion of Mr. E. Gray. C. S. as an instance in point.

In my letters to the President of the Taluka Board I have shown that delay in the construction of the piers means not only the prolongation of the sufferings of the passengers by the ferry, but also the loss of considerable revenue to Government, and the loss of pecuniary advantages to the inhabitants.

I hope therefore, that such sum as the Board may deem necessary for the next years Budget will be provided for the work, and for this act of kindness the people will ever pray.—I am &c.

(Sd) J. O. D'SOUZA.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR T. M. MAXWELL, Commandant, Darjeeling Depot, has assumed command of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel McCleverty.

THE undermentioned officers, having passed an examination in army signalling at the Kasauli Central School according to the prescribed tests, are qualified for the appointment named:—Instructors—Lieut. D. F. Stuart, 11th Bengal Infantry; W. L. Malcolm, Royal Scotish Fusiliers; and H. Elliot, Liverpool Regiment.

The undermentioned officers, having passed an examination in army signalling according to the prescribed test, are qualified as regimental signallers:—At Ranikhet—Lieuts. E. C. M. Parry, East Kent Regiment; H. N. Waymouth, Liverpool Regiment, and D. Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE Shan Levy for service on the frontier of Upper Burma, as reported in our columns a few days ago, will be composed of three companies of Punjabis to be raised at Amritsar by Captain V. C. Tonnochy, Commandant, Railway Police Levy, Pyinmana, and three companies taken from the present Burma Railway Police Battalion, the latter being replaced by newly-enlisted Hindustanis from the North-West Provinces.

IN addition to the Shan Levy, it has been decided to raise a Chin Levy of six companies on the same lines as the Shan Levy, composed of four companies taken from the Burma Railway Police Battalion and two companies of newly-raised Hindustanis at Lucknow and Agra. The latter will be recruited by Captain R. M. Rainey, Commandant, Police Battalion, Pokoko, who has been deputed from Burma for this purpose.

IT has been decided to form a signalling class at Fort William during the cold weather, it having been found impossible to form a class at Darjeeling during the past season owing to the inclemency of the weather and paucity of officers.

THE formation of equitation classes for the instruction of probationers for the Staff Corps appointed to native cavalry regiments at stations where British cavalry regiments are quartered has been approved by the Government of India.

THE Government of India have ruled that the capitation allowance to Volunteers of any nationality should be admitted, provided they are duly enrolled and have qualified according to regulations.

REVISED regulations for British army schools in India have been sanctioned, and a revised edition of Volume XIII. Army Regulations, India, will shortly be issued to all concerned.

A FORM of enlistment and attestation for persons entering the apothecary branch of the Subordinate Medical Department has been published; the attesting officer may be a justice of the peace or an officer in actual command of British cavalry or Infantry.

THE Special Committee assembled to investigate the best method of obtaining prompt information of military expenditure recommended that it should be impressed upon disbursing officers generally in all departments that it is absolutely necessary, in view to promptly ascertaining what expenditure is being incurred, and for accurate account-keeping as well as estimating, that all claims should be paid as soon as incurred, and the payments be at once brought into their accounts. Unless the importance of this be insisted upon it is hopeless to attempt a forecast or any other estimates, or to secure prompt reports of the course of expenditure arising from any operations, whether in peace or war. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the foregoing remarks and recommendations, and directs that:—I.—Disbursing officers of all departments incurring expenditure be required to settle all claims as incurred, and to take measures for ensuring that the payments so made are brought at once into their accounts. II.—Heads of departments will warn disbursing officers that the Government of India attach great importance to this rule and insist upon its strict observance.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE HUNMANTRAO CASE.

THE *Englishman* says:—There is something distinctly suggestive of hostile feeling towards the local Government on the part of the Bombay High Court in the impulsive step which that body has taken in issuing notice to Sindokar, Dabir, and other witnesses in Mr. Crawford's case, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having paid an illegal gratification. It almost looks as if the Court were bent upon stopping the proceedings of the Commission and throwing discredit upon the prosecution. The Bombay Government is now engaged in the performance of one of the most painful duties that ever devolved upon an English administration. One of the highest officers in the presidency stands charged with an accumulation of the gravest offences that a public servant can commit. A man who has held important public positions, and who has been looked up to with confidence and honour by a wide circle of friends, through long years of service—the Commissioner of a District, a conspicuous ornament of the Bombay Civil Service, a fair representative of the English race—this man is accused of wholesale plundering, and of the systematic sale of appointments. The case is one which touches the national honor, and the Bombay Government has all through shown a keen sense of its responsibility for the proper conduct of the investigation. The distressing form of the first revelation of the scandal can hardly be forgotten, any more than the sensational incidents by which the local Government was hurried into action. And yet, it is only possible to explain the attitude of a certain faction, and its incessant attempts to embarrass the Government, by the assumption that the events of a few months ago which drew the eyes of India upon Mr. Crawford are entirely forgotten. It is probably useless to tell this faction that their tactics are certain to defeat the object in view; all that need be cared for, so far as this contingent is concerned, is that the public should clearly recognise the meaning of their partisanship, and their consequent abuse and misrepresentation of Lord Reay and his advisers. What is more serious is the prospect of a collision between the Government and the High Court, a consummation which would no doubt afford infinite pleasure to the mischief-makers, who seem to imagine that they are doing Mr. Crawford a good turn by open efforts to bring constituted authority into contempt. Why, we would ask, does the High Court interfere at the present time when immunity was offered to witnesses before the sitting of the Commission? If Government was wrong in granting such immunity, why did the High Court not come forward in time to prevent the inevitable consequence of the course that was openly adopted? It can hardly be said that the High Court, while regarding the offer of immunity as *ultra vires*, refrained from acting on the conviction in the hope either that no witnesses would appear, or that at least witnesses would not incriminate themselves. As an excuse for the sudden and belated activity of the High Court at the present juncture, such a view is not very creditable to the Court's prescience and knowledge of India. Instances of witnesses willing in all innocence and candour to incriminate themselves on very slender provocation are by no means unknown in India in recent times. Even the Bombay High Court may have heard of the Larpent Commission, which sat at Lahore not so many months ago, and which presents certain interesting points of resemblance to the one we are considering. At Lahore, too, the Government offered immunity to witnesses in spite of Mr. Larpent's protest; and these witnesses came forward, in the most cheerful manner, and whistled their reputation down the wind. Would the High Court care to hear who these self-criminated witnesses were? They were not servants of Government, but pleaders and other servants of the Lahore Chief Court, a fact which might have been supposed to give the Commission, of which the President was a Judge of the Chief Court, a more direct and lively interest in their welfare and good conduct. As far as the public is aware, however, the Chief Court did not call its own servants to account, although they had, just like Sindekar and his fellows, owned to having paid an illegal gratification. But perhaps the law of Lahore is not that of Bombay, or the Chief Court had no practicular desire at the moment "to make things hot" for the local Government. That the analogy is a strange one must, however, be admitted.

The *Pioneer* writes:—A day or two ago our Poona correspondent telegraphed "on good authority" that the Bombay Government intended appointing a Committee to consider the steps to be taken regarding the mamlatdars who have given evidence before the Crawford Commission, not considering that Mr. Ommaney was justified in promising them immunity. This statement has since been declared in a telegram from the head-quarters of the Bombay Government to be "utterly without foundation;" but an article in a leading Bombay paper, which evidently represents the views of the Local Government, serves to explain how the report arose. The *Bombay Gazette*, in indicating the resort to extraordinary tribunals like the Crawford Commission, has the following remarkable observations:—"The Legislature has anticipated the contingency that has more than once been realised of a set of circumstances in which the vindication of the law in an individual case would need to be made subsidiary to the broader purposes of inquiry into allegations covering a wide area and extending a long time back. An inquiry of this kind may not satisfy the highest ideal. But if the end proposed be borne in mind, it must be admitted that it is well adapted for its purpose. The High Court, "it has been seen from the first, could never give us an inquiry into the state of the subordinate administration in the Deccan:" yet no one, we suppose, will at this time of day deny that such an inquiry is a matter of the gravest public necessity." This is obviously intended to imply that Lord Reay foresaw from the first the damning disclosures that have been made regarding the character of the subordinate service in the Deccan and, so far, the writer credits his lordship with a greater amount of sagacity than anybody else is likely to do. If, indeed, there was any suspicion of the true state of affairs, why was a Special Commission not appointed at once? The Crawford Commission is not an efficient substitute for such a body any more than the High Court. On the contrary, it has rather embarrassed action by necessitating the promise of immunity to men who, on their own showing, are steeped to the lips in corruption. While, however, the *Bombay Gazette's* way of putting the matter by no means excuses blunders already committed by the Local Government, it suggests a way by which these blunders may be redeemed. We are told that there is no intention of repudiating the promise of immunity granted to the mamlatdars who have already given evidence, but there is a limit beyond which the public will probably be deposed to think such a promise need not be held effective. It may be impossible to prosecute men on evidence given by themselves; but some way will have to be found for ridding the public service of their presence. Immunity from actual prosecution and punishment may surely be deemed a sufficient reward for evidence of witnesses of the type of Dabir; and if the Bombay Government follows the advice the *Gazette* evidently gives in all friendship, it will be compelled to take this view in the end.

BURMA RICE PROSPECTS.

THE area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is now estimated at 3,602,766 acres, or 127,199 acres more than the area actually under cultivation in 1887. The damage resulting from floods is considerable in Akyab Pegu, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Amherst districts. At the end of October and in the first week in November rain has everywhere been insufficient, and the crop, which promised very well indeed, is now not likely to be above average unless more rain falls. Crop estimates have for some seasons been given in annas, 16 annas indicating an ordinary yield per cultivated acre, 18 or even 20 annas a bumper crop, while when the crop is deficient the estimate is proportionally reduced below 16 annas. The statement given above has been prepared with a view to showing how the available surplus is likely to change when the annas is raised or lowered. Revised statements will be issued from time to time when it appears that they will be found from the present statement, the area under cultivation this season has been wrongly estimated.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and animal ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff. It prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair; thus will it be seen that "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" produces delicate rose-like clearness and softness and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blotches, and is therefore indispensable.

COL. BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

THE Court re-assembled on Saturday, when the prisoner addressed the Court on the 2nd charge sheet as follows:—

THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CHARGES.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The sums of money referred to in these 3 charge were drawn by me on the band fund, all on the same date, viz, 10th Sept. 1886. Each of them was drawn in the 1st inst. in favour of the Paymaster, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. They were endorsed by him to the Mess president, and by the latter officer to the parties who severally received the money. It has been produced in evidence, and the Court have satisfied themselves that these sums were drawn and utilised for mess purposes. This fact I trust conclusively shows that none of the sums came into my hands, and that therefore they could not have been fraudulently misapplied by me. Now to go into the details and evidence on these 3 charges. From the learned Assistant Judge Advocate General's summing up on the 1st charge sheet it is clear that there can be no fraudulent misapplication to my own use of money that has never passed into my hands. Moreover, as fraud is to be inferred from surrounding circumstances, I leave it to the Court to opine whether the original cheques themselves, and their counterfoils do not show the transaction to have been an open one, and whether a person wishing to commit fraud would keep a correct record of his fraudulent transaction, and that too in public documents kept in a public office? The prosecutor apparently imputes fradulent intention on my part, by an attempt to create on the minds of the Court an impression that the cheques were drawn as part payment of money due to the mess on account of officers' mess bills. I trust I shall be able to show that such an imputation is unsustained. I was placed in rather an awkward position by the prosecutor putting in exhibits 2 M.M., 2 N.N., and 2 Q.Q. suddenly at the last stage of their case with out ever mentioning a word about them in the opening address; or without any explanation to me of the object of producing these documents (*Vide* para 75 of Rules of Procedure, page 653, Manual of Military Law, 1887). Moreover, my position as a prisoner became more difficult to explain one of these new exhibits, as my pay abstracts for the period, the exhibit referred to, was missing from the Paymaster's ledger; and in the absence of which it was impossible to test the correctness of the memo. There is no law or equity to connect the prisoner with certain entries made on a rough piece of paper unsigned and without date, which on this account is inadmissible in evidence. When I was asked if I wished to cross-examine Mr. Barrett, I at once stated that I would postpone doing so until all the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, and when I entered upon his cross-examination I was under the impression that the only witness for the prosecution remaining was the representative of Messrs. King, King and Co., who had not arrived from Bombay, and to whose examination being deferred I agreed. The Court was pleased to accede to my request about Mr. Barrett but to my great surprise after Messrs. King, King and Co's representative had given evidence, the prosecutor produced the Quarter Master Havildar, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and the above referred to exhibits. Again in Mr. Barrett's examination two exhibits 2 M. M. and 2 N. N. were put in by the prosecution. These documents being in their possession from the first, I beg to submit should have been produced in the examination-in-chief, so as to give me the opportunity of cross-examining the witness upon them; a right of which I became deprived. I at once objected to the documents going in as new matter and although the Court was pleased to allow my objection and ruled that no new matter should be introduced, yet the documents are marked as exhibits, and consequently are on the proceedings of the Court. I therefore respectfully request that unless, and until, the prisoner's right to cross-examine on new matter (*Vide* p. 661 and 105 Manual of Military Law, 1887) is allowed to be exercised, new matter, if recorded, should not be included in the evidence, and as such should be eliminated from the deliberations of the Court. If, however, after the above explanation the Court should be pleased to take these two exhibits into the consideration, may I be permitted respectfully to state that in the law of evidence there is no such thing as proving a prisoner's guilt by analogy, as is evidently the intention of the prosecution. Their object appears to me to be, to show to the Court that because the total of the 3 cheques (viz:—Rs. 93, Rs 393-4-6 and Rs. 134-13) comes to Rs. 621-1-6, and because the total of the amounts deducted from my mess bills is Rs. 537-8-0, therefore, there exists so much analogy between the two sums that I drew the cheques to repay the deductions from bills. The prosecutor in his opening address on the 7th November 1888 stated "what I have to try and prove to the Court is, that these cheques were not advances from the band fund to the mess, but were improperly taken from the band fund, and paid to the mess President as part payment of money due to the messes count of officers' mess bills. Assuming, but not admitting, for argument's sake that the above stat

all arrears, advance, &c., &c., was continued up to February 1888 at the end of which month I was overdrawn Rs. 1,280-11-0, (*vide* abstract dated 6th March 1888. From Mr. Barrett's and other evidence it is proved that I made good this sum in March by a pavement to the acting Paymaster which is duly recorded in the new General cash account of the 17th Regiment. From the remaining 2 abstracts of March and April 1888, it is obvious that I was paid Rs. 275-0-1 and Rs. 110-12-0, respectively. I respectfully beg now to submit the points for the consideration of the Court. 1st.—In the eye of the law these abstracts represent receipts for monies received by me from Government and from me for charges. Law therefore raises the presumption that all antecedent debts are paid off and received (*vide* Taylor on evidence p. 166 Vol. 1.) 2nd.—When once I have established by means of these pay abstracts the continuance of a custom of regularly adjusting all arrears, advances, &c., &c., the law presumes that this state of things continued to exist during the period when my abtracts are not forthcoming, while the contrary is shown to repel that presumption (*vide* Taylor on evidence Vol. 1. p 202.) From the Paymaster's ledger it is clear that the custom of adjustment was followed in the cases of other Officers, whose accounts do appear in that book for that broken period. As long as this strong presumption of law in my favour remains unrebutted so long, I respectfully submit no unfavourable or adverse construction is permitted by law to be put on my omission to see that my pay abstracts for the broken period were properly preserved. The question before the Court is not one of omission. It is as to whether a certain custom of adjustment was followed and continued to be followed between July 1886 and July 1887, I therefore presume that this sum of Rs. 500 was adjusted in my December pay in the ordinary course of routine. If it is now urged on behalf the prosecution that had this adjustment actually taken place, the sum should have appeared in the Band Fund account book. I have shown that on item of Rs. 329-7-0, cheque No. 101752, which is made up of the 1st and 15th items in Mr. Barretts' summary of Band Fund account, although adjusted in the pay abstract for January 1886, does not appear in the Band Fund at all, I respectfully draw the attention of the Court that I endorsed the cheque in favour of the payee. Had I intended fraud is it to be supposed that I should have done so. With regard to the 5th charge, Rs. 102-8-0, the foregoing remark applies equally. I required the money to pay up the premium on the life policy during the Christmas holidays when the Banks were closed. Regarding the Rs. 200, this sum was drawn in favour of the Paymaster, and endorsed by that Officer. There is nothing to show that the money ever reached my hands.

THE SEVENTH CHARGE.

I now proceed to the 7th and last charge and beg the attention of the Court to what I am advised is the unreliable character of Mr. Barrett's system of examination of the accounts and recontructing them with the object of proving that the deficiencies amounting to Rs. 3898-0-7 with which I am charged exist. In Mr. Barrett's statement of the Band Fund account (filed on 8th November 1888,) when the deficiency of Rs. 3,898-0-7 is shown the first and fifteenth items make up a sum of Rs. 329-7-0, the amount of cheque No. 101752, dated 15th January 1886. The first item appears under the head of "sums withdrawn, and apparently not repaid." Regarding this item he says in his evidence (8th November 1888.) There is no record to show its repayment in any of the regimental accounts. I have, however, produced original pay abstract for January 1886, dated 8th Febuary 1886, duly signed by the paymaster, when the total amount Rs. 329-7-0 has been deducted from my pay in the ordinary course of routine. I respectfully say if this does not show that the amount was taken as an advance and adjusted at next issue of pay, and am I be called upon to make the amount good twice? Had Mr. Barrett looked at the counterfoil of this cheque when he made out his abstract, he would at once have noticed that the whole amount had been recovered from me as the remark thereon is " repaid in February's abstract." When Mr. Barrett puts down against me as an advance Rs. 1,369 in his summary of my personal account, he says he does so because he finds that amount in pencil in a rough memo, undated and unsigned by anybody, although the amount shown in the general cash account book for advances is very much less than Rs. 1,369. In other words, in order to show a large sum due by me an unauthenticated waste piece of paper appears to him sufficient for his purpose; but in order to credit me with money actually received from me a counterfoil of a cheque duly numbered signed and dated and a pay abstact signed and dated appear to him no evidence of re-payment. Another similar instance will show Mr. Barrett's mode of reconstructing my accounts as he calls it. For the advance of Rs. 1,369, he does not evidently rely upon the cash account book, because it merely shows an advance of something less, whereas in the case of an advance of Rs. 1,150 which he debits me with in October 1887, he takes the general cash account book for his authority and ignores two documents regularly signed and dated (14th October 1887), one showing that Rs. 150 (in words as well as figures) was demanded by me as an advance, and the other being an acknowledgment of the receipt of Rs. 150 only on the same date. In the face of these two valid documents, Mr. Barrett debits me with Rs. 1,000 more, on the strength of a pencil entry in a piece of paper showing Rs. 1,150, the first figure of which he admit differs from the other figures, and, moreover, he is unable to say if the first figure (1) appears to have been written in the same pencil and same handwriting. Mr. Barrett's apparent bias may be gathered from the answers to my questions. These the prisoner reviewed at length, and the Court then adjourned.

HAZELINE.

This is a new preparation of that remarkable plant, Hamamelis, the American Witch Hazel, or Winter Bloom. In the household it is simply invaluable. It is a pleasant, slightly sweetish, fragrant liquid, and is soothing, sedative, cooling, blard, astringent and purifying.

Hamamelis is anodyne, and stops the burning and soreness of bruises or sprains, contusions or strains. Applied to the irritable and swollen joints of the rheumatic, it brings surcease from pain. The twinges in the muscles so common in rheumatism discontinue after taking it, and it is equally efficient in lameness, stiffness, soreness, lumbago, neuralgia and headache.

One of the very best agents that can be used in catarrh of the nose and throat, by reason of its antiseptic, astringent and healing properties, is Hamamelis. Under its use a bad cold abates, and snuffling it into the nostrils in catarrh gives satisfaction. As a gargle in sore throat, quinsy, pharyngitis and diphetitic sore throat, it is very highly praised. For the "red gum" of infants nothing better is known. Hamamelis often assuages the pain of toothache and facial neuralgia, if some of it is held in the mouth, and is largely prescribed in spongy bleeding gums and sore mouth. It has a clarifying, softening, healing influence upon the skin, and is used extensively for chapped hands, cracked lips, sunburnt skin, freckles and other cutaneous discolouration.

The "Medical Times and Gazette" says: "It is useful especially in bruises, sprains, chaps and insect stings."

DELICIOUS FOODS FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Last week, before one of the leading medical societies a demonstration was made, in which it was shown how the food could be digested before it was taken, and made into the most delicate and delicious viands that could possibly be given to infants, the aged, or invalids. There was something unique in seeing a goodly variety of foods, pleasing to the palate—indeed, many of them were delicious—and yet so innocent as to agree with the stomach of the most fastidious and debilitated.

When the tongue is heavily coated and the fever high, the stomach may be absolutely incapacited for work, but the demands of the whole system are none the less urgent for life-giving nutriment. If the food be predigested, it passes quicker by diffusion through the stomach walls into the vines and lymphatics, and thence onward. In dyspepsia, too—especially the severer forms—these predigested preparations are frequently the only thing which can lead to recovery. It is not a difficult thing to prepare them by the Fairchild process, in which either Zymine (Extract Pancreatis), or Peptonising Powders are used. Any servant should be able to make them from the directions given.

It is important to bear in mind that those who use these feuds require less and less peptonisation of the foods the longer they take them, so that the length of time during which the zymine is allowed to act should be gradually lessened. In this way, after a little, it will be discovered that the stomach can readily perform all its natural fuuctions.—"Health." London.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild and smollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A London evening contemporary just now is endeavouring to instruct its readers how to become orators. In a country like this where so large a proportion of the population essay to haranague their fellow-countrymen, the instruction is of course scarcely necessary but the advice and experiences of so eminent an authority given gratis to public speakers will possibly be read at least with interest. The learned professor begins :—

I forget what veteran public speaker it was who gave this advice to a beginner: "Write out your speech; and be especially careful about writing the parts in which you give way to your feelings." But I believe the counsel to be excellent, and, on all important occasions, I have acted upon it. But I have never committed the written matter to memory. And that for several reasons, of which one that I could not if I tried, is perhaps sufficient. Even if I could learn a speech by heart, I agree with Mr. Bright that the burden of going through the process would be intolerable. However, this is a question of idiosyncrasy. I know of at least one admirable speaker who is said to learn every word by heart, and whose charming delivery omits no comma of the original. The use, to me, of writing, sometimes of rewriting half-a-dozen times over, that which I threw aside when I had finished it, was to make sure that the framework of what I had to say—its logical skeleton, so to speak—was, so far as I could see, sound and competent to bear all the strain put upon it. I very early discovered that an argument in my head was one thing, and the same argument written out in dry bare propositions quite another in point of trustworthiness. In the latter case, assumptions supposed to be certain while they lay snug in one's brain had a trick of turning out doubtful; consequences which seemed inevitable proved to be less tightly connected with the premisses than was desirable; and telling metaphors showed a curious capacity for being turned to account by the other side. I have often written the greater part of an address half a dozen times over, sometimes upsetting the whole arrangement and beginning on new lines, before I felt I had got the right grip of my subject.

A VERY SINGULAR PROCESS.

A subordinate, but still very important use of writing when one has to speak, is that the process brings before the mind all the collateral suggestions which are likely to arise out of the line of argument adopted. Psychologically considered, public speaking is a very singular process. One half of the speaker's mind is occupied with what he is saying; the other half with what he is going to say. And if the field of vision of the prospective half is suddenly crossed by some tempting idea which has not already been considered, the speaker is not at all unlikely to follow it. But if he does, Heaven knows where he may turn up; or what bitter reflections may be in store for him, when the report of his speech stares him in the face next morning. Cynical as the latter part of the advice which I have quoted may sound, it is just when the strange intoxication which is begotten by the breathless stillness of a host of absorbed listener weakens the reason and opens the floodgates of feelings that the check of the calmly considered written judgment tells, even if its exact words are forgotten.

EITHER A FOOL OR A COWARD.

As to notes, my experience may be of interest to that unfortunate mortal the average Englishman, who, as you say, finds it the hardest thing in the world to stand up and speak for ten minutes without looking, or at least feeling, either a fool or a coward. Of that form of suffering I do not believe that the average Englishman knows half so much as I do. For twenty years I never got up to speak without my tongue cleaving to the roof of the mouth; and if the performance was a lecture, without an idea fixed that I should have finished all I had to say long before the expiration of the obligatory hour; and, at first, I clung to my copious MS. as a shipwrecked mariner to a hencoop. My next stage was to use brief but still elaborate notes—not unfrequently, however, having the big MS. in my pocket to fall back upon in case of an emergency, which, by the way, never arose. Then the notes got briefer and briefer, until I have known occasions on which they came down to a paragraph. But the aid and comfort afforded by that not too legible scrawl upon a small sheet of paper was inexpressible. Twice in my life I have been compelled to swim without floats altogether—to renounce even a sheet of note-paper. On one of these occasions, I had to address an audience to some extent hostile, upon a topic which required very careful handling, and I had taken unusual pains in writing my discourse with the intention of practically reading many parts of it. But the assemblage was a very large one; and when I came face to face with it I saw at a glance, that, if I meant to be heard, looking at notes was out of the question. So I took my courage in my two hands, put my papers down, and left them untouched; while the discourse, in a way quite unaccountable to me, rolled itself off as if I had been a phonograph, in order and matter, though not in words, as it was written.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

On the other occasion, the circumstances were still more awkward. I had been obliged to dictate my discourse the day before it was delivered to a shorthand writer for the Associated Press in the United States, exacting from him a pledge that he would supply me with a fairly written out copy to be used as notes. My friend the reporter kept his word, and a couple of hours before the time of speaking the manuscript arrived. But, alas! it was written on the thin paper which I believe is technically called "flimsy." I could not read it at any distance with ease, and the attempt to make use of it in speaking would have been perilous. So I had the comfort of knowing that the local papers might have one version and the others another of my speech. Luckily, no one took the trouble to compare the two, or the discrepancies might have afforded good ground for suspicion that my address and myself were alike mythical.

THE VALUE OF NOTES.

In spite of this tolerably plain evidence that if I were put to it I could very well do without notes, I have never willingly been without them—at any rate in my pocket. At public dinners and ordinary public meetings they have long ceased to come out; but on more serious occasions I have always had them before me, though I very often forgot to look at them. I think they acted as a charm against that physical nervousness which I have never quite got over, and the origin of which has always been a puzzle to me. With every respect for the public, I cannot say I ever felt afraid of an audience; and my cold hands and dry mouth used to annoy me when my hearers were only students of my class, as much as at other times. The late Lord Cardwell once told me that Sir Robert Peel never got up to speak in the House of Commons without being in what schoolboys call a "funk;" and I fancy from what I have heard of great speakers that this trouble of their weaker brethren is much better known to them than people commonly suppose. There is a rational ground for it. So much depends upon all sorts of physical and moral conditions that beginning to make a speech is like going into action, and no man knows—not the most practised of speakers—how he will come out of it.

THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

At the Grand Hotel, Paris, on the 31st ult., a meeting was held of twenty-one deputies, who have brought before the French Chamber a proposal for the establishment of international arbitration and of members of the English House of Commons, delegated by those of their fellow members who support the scheme. Among the deputies present were Messrs. Fredric Passy, Siegfried, Lyonnais, G. Perin, and Yves Guyot. The English members were Sir George Campbell and Messrs. Cremer, Schwann, Maclaren, Provand, Burt, Fenwick, Agg-Gardner, and Cossham. These represent 233 of their colleagues favourable to arbitration. They have already been to the United States to secure adherents to the cause among American statesmen. Thirty-six members of the House of Lords are also favourable to arbitration. M. Frederic Passy presided, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Cremer being vice-presidents, and Messrs. Burt and Gaillard, secretaries. Mr. Cremer read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who stated that he approved of the proposal, but excused himself for not being able to be present at the meeting, engagements detaining him in England. The meeting decided that next year the French deputies should pay a visit to their English colleagues, in order to continue the movement which had been set on foot. It was also decided to hold in Paris next year during the exhibition a great congress of French, English, and Americans, and of representatives of other Powers willing to take part in the work of international arbitration.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE REVISION QUESTION.

At a complimentary banquet on the 27th ult. in Paris, General Boulanger gave further expression to his views concerning the proposed constitutional revision. He said :—

Fellow-countrymen, you are engaged in a Republican Revision which I am resolved to pursue with all my might, and which we shall end by carrying in spite of all resistance. It has been my purpose as a soldier to restore to the army and the nation, now so thoroughly fused as not to be separated by any misunderstanding that self-confidence which can alone make them invincible, and as a citizen to arouse hopes of reformation as I had aroused patriotic hopes. The awakening has come to pass. Not only does the country need radical and sweeping reforms, but it has the knowledge of its need, and wishes to satisfy it. This desire has been manifested openly, as much so as the discontent with an impotent, rutinous, and corrupting, *regime* at three recent elections, and with an energy I should not have relied upon, but that I knew the soundness and honesty of the masses. The question of revision, as the term is for the reconstruction of French society, is the all-absorbing one, and to such a degree as to force itself on the Government, and those very men who are the most hostile towards any reform. The Floquet Cabinet to get rid of this revision is was pledged to carry through, has offered a Bill which not only cannot satisfy the country, but cannot even satisfy any of the parties in the Chamber, so that it will no more obtain a majority in Parliament than it will in public opinion. The men in power imagined that it was easy to hoodwink the people, and that such a ridiculous Bill would do under a Revisionist label. They were, however, mistaken. In addition to those sweeping reforms which have become a necessity, what the country wants is complete and efficient responsibility in every rank, from the head of the State to the humblest official. Now the Government Bill, far from enacting this require my personal attendance. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.—Nellson and Bronte."

Meanwhile he has received the chief command of the Fleet :—

"May 7th, 1801. My dear Troubridge,—The Cruizer arrived last night, and brought me yours of the 23rd. I hops to meet Lord St. Helens in Russia, if it please God I live to get there, which I assure you is a matter of doubt, for my night sweats and cough are much against me. You may believe that nothing could have been more gratifying under good health than this command, where I find everybody devoted and kind to me in the extreme. Had it been given to me at first, good, to myself and the cause, might have arisen, but it's now too late. Quiet I must have to have a chance of restoration to my health, but I daresay I have tormented you so much on this subject that you say, 'Damn him, I wish he was dead, and not plaguing me in this way'—therefore, I never shall mention to you one more word on the subject. Tom (Sir Thomas's son) is well. Nelson and Bronte.—Sir T. Troubridge, Bart."

CURIOUS ACTION FOR PERSONAL INJURY.

In Queen's Bench Division, on the 2nd inst., before Justice Grantham, without a jury, the case of Mercier *vs.* Meinershagen was heard. This was an action brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mercier, of 39, Rutland-gate, against Mr. Meinershagen, of 25, Rutland-gate, to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the negligence of the defendant's servant. The defendant denied negligence. Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., and Mr. Percy Gye appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. E. Marshall Hall represented the defendant. Mr. Greene, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said: His client, who until very recently was Colonel of the Manchester Regiment of Militia, was now the treasurer of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin in Leicester-square, and added to his income by following the profession of an artist. On the 16th of March last year the plaintiff left his house about nine o'clock in the morning, with the intention of taking a walk with his little dog. While walking along the footpath in front of the defendant's house a large quantity of snow came from the top of the defendant's house and struck the plaintiff a violent blow on the top of the head, causing him to stagger. The blow made the plaintiff unwell, and he called in Dr. Harris, who advised him to take a trip for his health. Subsequently he called in Sir W. Jenner, who advised the plaintiff to go abroad. This the plaintiff did, and he had brought the present action to recover his out-of-pocket expenses, and not for the purpose of putting money in his pocket. The plaintiff was called, and corroborated the opening statement of counsel. The complainant was cross-examined as to his connection as honorary treasurer with St. John's Hospital, of which his son was secretary, and denied having been accused of malversation of funds in connection with the hospital. Mr. C. Hall, in opening the case for the defendant, submitted that the defendant's servant had been guilty of no negligence, and that the plaintiff had not proved that he had suffered any injury. Eventually his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for £400 with costs, and remarked that in his opinion the plaintiff had disproved the false charges which had been made against him, and must be regarded as a witness of truth.

A SWINDLER'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

France is rarely long without one of those criminals of infamous genius, who run their course of adventure, robbery, and murder, and at length get caught in some one affair of nefarious enterprise that affords society the opportunity to glance back at their career.

One Prado is about to be brought to trial as the assassin of a woman, named Mary Aguetant. Totally irrespective of strong evidence on the charge which he has to answer, his *dossier* is more romantic, in fact, than any inventions of the novelist. He is supposed to be Count Linska de Castillon, yet where he got his patent of nobility from it might be difficult to prove. The story goes, indeed, that he is a son of Napoleon III., and that his mother was a lady of the Court. At thirteen years of age he was at school at Gijon, and an elderly lady in black used to visit upon him. As a recompense for these attentions the Count robbed his putative mother of her jewels and ran away. The money he thus obtained enabled him to travel round the globe. He halted at Calcutta, Hong-Kong, San Francisco, Hayty, and New York. The rebellion under Don Carlos broke out in Spain, and the Count became a lieutenant on the insurgent side. The police have ascertained that during a lull in the fighting he took a trip into France, and obtained 8,000 francs by robbery. But he returned in time to do gallant service at the siege of San Sebastian. He was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but his life was spared by the Governor. Soon afterwards he was wounded at the battle of Somnorostro, and he married a Sister of Charity who nursed him, and with whom he made a tour to Jerusalem, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt. She died at Ischia, and the dark suspicion rests upon him that he poisoned her. He visited Cuba, and in Havana enriched himself by clever daylight robberies in the streets. He returned to Europe, but was soon heard of in Peru, where he married a lady in Lima who brought him 200,00f. dowry. A child was born but both child and mother soon died, the latter very suddenly. On the very day his wife was buried the Count lost 400,000 francs in gambling. He was next heard of in Mozambique and Madagascar, and then in Madrid, where he opened a gambling house, and won 200,000 francs in one day by cheating with a false roulette table. He also distinguished himself by marrying a Spanish Marchioness, eighty years old from whom he obtained 80,000 francs in presents. His mania for marrying soon afterwards was further illustrated by his union in 1879 at Madrid with a beautiful lady, named Dolores Garcesy Marcilla, who claimed descent from the Kings of Aragon. Her dowry was 170,000 francs. She has now the unspeakable mortification of being absolutely in want, living in a garret and deserted by the man she loved. In 1883 he resumed his career of crime in Paris, and was, as usual, successful. He began business as a chemist, and swindled his partner of all he possessed. By frequenting places of amusement he became acquainted with Madame Aguetant, who had a considerable amount of jewellery and 100,000 francs in money. She was found in her room brutally murdered on the morning of January 5, 1886, and her money and valuables had been stolen by the assassin. Within a few days the Count quitted Paris, and was heard of in Portugal, but in the autumn he was in Bordeaux, where he made love to the daughter of a Madame Couronneau, and after betrothal seduced her and abandoned her. Again he came to Paris and swindled a stockbroker out of 150,000 francs. It was for this robbery, combined with an attack on a policeman with a pistol, that the Count was arrested in November last. The name he gave on his arrest was that employed for the *acte de naissance* of the child, born at Bordeaux; and it also seems that he used the same name, Linska de Castillon, in his latest marriage at Madrid, November 1st, 1887. The Parisians have a most sensational trial to entrance them during from six to eight days.

DUTCH INDEPENDENCE.

On November 17, Dutchmen celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands from French domination, and the re-establishment of national independence. Concerning this event the *Times* writes as follows :—

There is no finality about seventy-five, except that it has some arithmetical relation to a hundred. But the event to be commemorated is sufficiently interesting to dispense with the invention of pretexts for recalling it. No nationality in the world has earned its liberty more worthily than the Dutch, or has more right to something of self-glorification on the score of it. The land on which it dwells is, if not its own creation, its salvage. Without indefatigable afforts the morsel of territory would have been a barren salt marsh. Human enterprise has reclaimed and guards it, and has converted the whole into one of the most productive regions in Europe. Not only has it turned an expanse of foggy, unwholesome fens into a vast model farm, but it has built prosperous cities, and filled them with the products of art and civilisation. The Dutch race has stretched its hands everywhere, and the earth is full of evidence of its courage and foresight.

DUTCH INFLUENCE AND AFFLUENCE.

The surprising history of its influence and affluence is essentially connected with its stubborn determination to be independent. It defied the frowns of nature, it compelled the Old World and the New to pay it tribute, it made itself learned and accomplished, because it felt that it was performing the work for and by itself. In the history of its rise and its fortunes the maintenance of its independence, with the briefest intervals, is a continual marvel. Swiss independence, with all its great deeds, cannot match the tale of the vitality of Dutch freedom. A highland people occupies defensible strongholds, and has little to provoke covetousness. The Dutch inhabit a country which can be over-run in a week, and perpetually has been over-run. By their industry they rendered it long since desirable. They accumulated within it long since incalculable riches. By their energy they endowed it with a network of valuable external dominions, apparent praises for their conqueror. The maritime opportunities, which they had learnt how to improve, were so many additional temptations to powerful neighbours to plan annexation. In the midst of numberless dangers Dutch independence might seem to have borne a changed life. Feudalism, instead of quenching it, invigorated it. While Europe was languishing under the burden of thousands of petty despots, Holland throve under its Counts. Burgundian, Spanish, and French rule passed over it without stifling its free spirit. Under a variety of forms of government the essence of Dutch independence has gone on for many centuries pertinaciously immovable.

A RISK OF EXTINCTION.

Only in 1795 was there any serious risk of an extinction of the separate Dutch nationality. Had France employed its armed authority over the country for the simple benefit of the Dutch people, the contagion of French democratic ideas might have ended by absorbing Holland permanently into the French republican confederation. Bonaparte's dynastic ambition preserved it that peril. For the aggrandisement, first of his family, and then of his empire, he abolished the Batvian Republic, and, after the four years of his brother's mock reign, incorporated its provinces in his own. Thenceforward it was a mere question of time when Dutch independence should re-assert itself. Seventy-five years back the field of Leipsic gave the occasion. A month later the Dutch nation declared itself once more free, and summoned the Prince of Orange home from England. Circumstances then aided Holland in its deliverance. Had not the Napoleonic Empire beaten out its brains against the wintry wastes of Russia, the Dutch people could not have shaken itself loose from a yoke which itself had originally co-operated in adjusting. Coincidences were equally favourable when its troops marched with those of Marlborough and Eugene. It profited by the great league William the Third constructed from the vantage ground of the English throne. Elizabeth and Valois and Bourbon, Kings of France, had all helped in its struggle for existence against Philip the Second.

ON THE ALERT AND READY.

But the nationality too was constantly on the alert and ready. Generally it has been the heart and soul of the international combinations for resistance to a crushing monopoly of power in Europe. European liberties owe yet more to the uncontrollable Dutch love of independence than Dutch independence owes to European succour. The Dutch race is not especially conciliatory, any more than is supposed to be the English. Frequently it has shown itself despotic and harsh, as Belgium found between 1814 and 1830. Englishmen have had cause to accuse it of commercial rapacity and exclusiveness. Yet no students of history will deny that it and its independence, even its egotism, have been necessary to European liberty and progress. In itself there seems no particular reason why such a thing as a specific Dutch nationality should ever have come into being or have exercised any weight in European affairs. Geographically, Holland has no particular title to distinct existence. Many German politicians regard it as naturally part of their empire. The First Napoleon thought it as naturally part of his. Its own people confessed their doubts of its physical integrity by the by-gone doctrine of their indefeasible property in Belgium. As a race it might have grown up with no more political individuality than the population of Wurtemberg or Saxony. For foreigners it might have been absolutely indistinguishable from the mass of the nationality of which it owns emphatically the name. In fact it has been for five hundred years or more as wholly one and apart in the society of nations as if Holland had been Russia or France, or Spain. Its handful of people and particle of territory have been throughout a palpable and visible unit, which it has been impossible for European councils to ignore, and entirely possible for them to obey.

ENGLAND AND THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

A Leipzig firm has just published a pamphlet entitled "Kaiser Friedrich in Versailles, from the 20th of September, 1870, to the 7th of March, 1871," the evident object of which is to counteract and correct some of the contents of the late Emperor's Diary, and to revive the anti-English feeling in Germany. Complaints are made of English diplomatic interference at the German headquarters, and, after quoting from the Queen's memoirs, her Majesty is accused of hypocrisy. The writer says :—

Precisely in the Queen of England's appeal to the magnanimity of King William—(mentioned in Kaiser Friedrich's Diary)—we have literally a repetition of Lord Granville's and Mr. Gladstone's words. Therein consisted their tactics to preach to the conqueror generosity or magnanimity. By thus pronouncing the German demands unfair, they assisted the resistance of the French and prolonged the shedding of blood. Prince Bismarck remained deaf to these representations; and no impression was made on him when Queen Victoria telegraphed from London to Versailles to King William, asking him to display magnanimity in view of M. Favre's efforts to bring about peace. In the Crown Prince's Diary it is said of Queen Victoria that she followed the deeds of the Germans with touching sympathy. That was, indeed, the case with regard to the glorious victories of her son-in law; but that was all changed after the 2nd of September.

The pamphlet deals at some length with the "Kaiser question," and it says that German unity was internally arrived at when the war was commenced. It proceeds:—

It would be difficult to prove in whose head the "Kaiser idea" or its suggestion first originated. It was in the air. Nobody troubled himself whether the Kaiser would in future be called *Deutcher Kaiser or Kaiser von Deutschland*. When King William was first asked to accept the Kaiser's crown the monarch said, in terms of refusal, "But I have duties towards Prussia. If I become Kaiser my son will certainly continue to reign in Berlin, perhaps my grandson also; but my great grandson will say, 'What am I to do in the sandy Mark? It is much prettier in Heidelberd or Frankfurt; let us take up our residence there,' and then the Prussians will rise one day and ask, 'What has become of us? We had a King once who lived amongst us, had we not? Has he become unfaithful to us? Prince Bismarck's idea was if only the South Germans would take the initiative. The empire should come into being not from any step taken by Prussia, and not from any moral pressure from Versailles either—not to mention through force exercised against one of our allies. Never would the new empire have got over this mistake of its origin. The enthusiasm of the English at the King's headquarters for the "Kaiser idea" was peculiar. The "Imperial Crown" on the head of the illustrious daughter of their Queen! In this thought they forgot all about the want of generosity and magnanimity that the arrogant victor had exhibited towards the poor vanquished foe. It was remarked to them, "But the German kings—those of Wurtemberg and Bavaria—will they be willing to subject themselves to the King of Prussia?" "Oh! knock them down!" was the reply. "And the future Prince of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, whose wife is a daughter of your Queen?" "Oh! Princess Alice thinks as her mother, to be sure!"

ITALIAN WINES.

Among the questionable improvements of civilisation the change that has come over our drinking customs is one of the least welcome, remarks a writer in the *Globe*. One need not be a centenarian, he observes, to remember the time when a man took a pride in his particular wine. At dinner he would choose port or sherry, or hock or claret, or whatever his favourite beverage might be, and stick to it closer than a brother all the rest of the evening. But now he is often compelled to take in rotation Chablis, Lafite, Amontillado, and the rest of a series, finishing with a deluge of Champagne—a drink which his forefathers would have despised.

Yet, the writer asserts, there are sings of abundance that these customs are not wholly satisfactory. Brewers are well aware that the speciality for which there is an outcry is a light, brilliant, bitter beer—a something between Burton and Lager, which no ingenious brew has yet hit upon, and that taste is typical of the tendency of the public bent in regard to drinking. The time is past in which men craved for fiery, heady fluids—whisky being, perhaps, the only exception; for the wholesomeness of the latter beverage is being gradually recognised, and mixed with the necessary soda it has become a favourite even at Indian mess-table. But this is an exception to the general rule. For ordinary use what is required is a light, easily digested wine, though it must be added that with this taste has sprung up simultaneously an appetite for alcohol in a concentrated form. Liqueurs are much more popular than they used to be. A few years ago the waiter at an ordinary London bar would have stared in amazement if asked for a glass of Maraschino or Benedictime, but now one can get these anywhere. Perhaps the partiality for a *petit verre* has been imported from Paris. The new objects of public taste may, therefore, be summarised as light dinner liquor—whether wine or beer—and liqueurs.

LIGHT DINNER LIQUOR.

To meet the former of these demands the Italians are making a very determined attempt. For this they have several reasons. As is well known, France, which at one time used to buy up the greater portion of their exported wine in its immature shape, has lately closed the door to them. Since the rupture they have had in force what is practically a war tariff, the duty having been raised from 2fr. per hectolitre to 22fr. Thus the trade is practically closed. An attempt to find an outlet for it in Germany has not been successful. Bismarck's good offices between the Kaiser and the Pope have stopped short there. Business is business he seems to have said to himself when urged to show some proof of his friendliness by lowering the prohibitive duty now imposed on Italian wines, 27 marks per hectolitre, or as much as the war tariff of France. Of course, the Chancellor has already offended so many people that it may not quite pay him to run counter to the interests of the manufacturers of large beer, the national drink of the Germans. In this dilemma the Italians have naturally turned to England; not that they hope to supplant the national love of beer, but they calculate that if they could once establish a love of Chianti or Falerno in Great Britain they would soon be able to command the market in the colonies. In this climate whoever drinks at all is likely to want something stronger than light claret, but in Australia, south Africa, and other of our hotter colonies a different taste is likely to be developed; though, of course, it will always be subjected to modification due to the home-made hock praised by Mr. Farude in his "Ocean." How the Italtan trade is developing is shown by the fact that the produce for 1887 amounted to 837,000 gallons, and it was not a good year, being too wet and stormy. What the vinegrowers require is a moist spring with plenty of due in May and June, some rain in July and August, and a fine autumn. It cannot be too dry in September and October. In the south the grapes are gathered in the former month, while in the north they are not ripe till the latter. Of recent years a great improvement has been made by engrafting the native vines on American plants. Vines in this respect are like animals. In celebrated districts where the bloom is fertilised from its own offspring, the plants become delicate and more open to the ravages of the phylloxera. The American vines, though more robust, yield a coarser grape.

THE FINEST WINES.

It may be asked what are the best wines to buy—a question which the Italian Exhibition must have taught many people to answer for themselves. Of course each brand has its own special qualities. The celebrated Valtellina, for instance, is largely shipped for the Engadine, and is frequently ordered for consumptive patients. Chianti again, which is becoming so familiar, with its curious flasks cased in a straw-worked woven by the Tuscan peasants, is suitable for those who have a tendency to gout. It is bottled fresh from the cask with a little oil at the top, which retains the carbolic acid. The celebrated Montepulciano, which Frederick the Great called, the finest wine in the world, is really a superior kind of Chianti; while Genzano di Roma is a fuller wine, something like Burgundy, and a great favourite in the castelli in the neighbourhood of Rome. Capri, with its slight taste of sulphur, due to the fact of its being grown in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, may be described as a kind of hock. Every English tourist in Italy knows the property of Asti, especially the sparkling variety, and there are several historic wines which are still produced as good as ever. There is the Falernian, around which so many associations lingor; Marsala, which Nelson loved, and which British squadrons in the Mediterranean still order; Lacrima Cristi, red and white, the history of which goes back to the early days of Christianity. But it is as unnecessary to enumerate the different brands as to recommend them. As they become better known in this country, we have no doubt the public will soon discriminate those most suitable to the climate. They are inexpensive—the best brands ranging from 16s. to 72s. a dozen; and from their character are well adapted to the increasingly temperate habits of the inhabitants of Great Britain. Before the Italian wine-trade assumes large dimensions, however, a revolution will be necessary in the style of cultivation. At present the vineyards are so small that it is practically impossible to buy more than a few hogsheads of any particular sample; for, of course, there will always be a slight difference in the soil or the quality of the vines even in neighbouring vineyards. If proprietors could be induced to overcome their petty prides and jealousies so far as to bring all the grapes of a district to a general winepress, it might be possible to establish a uniform quality, and thus let the public become surer of what was the value of any particular brand.

MEN OF THE STONE AGE IN CENTRAL BRAZIL.

Dr. Karl von den Steinen, the explorer of Brazil, in a recent lecture before the German Scientific Association on the state of culture of the people of the Stone Age in Brazil at the present day, described the Indian tribes on the Xingu, a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon. These people, he said, still belong to the Stone Age; they know nothing of metals, and use only stone, teeth bones, and shells for their weapons, implements, and ornaments, which they know how to carve with great artistic skill. They are now as they were in the time of Columbus, and have not changed in any degree since they were first discovered. They are, however, by no means savages; their customs are decent, they are monogamists, although there are no marriage ceremonies, and have the most affectionate relations with their children. Their mode of life is simple, but not barbarous, and there is not the least immodesty in their lack of clothing. The different tribes live in villages containing at the most 250 persons, near to the rivers, and usually some days' journey from each other. There is little communication between them. They are acquainted with the notion of private property, but it plays no great part among them, as the difference between the capacity for production of individuals is of the smallest. Thefts are sometimes committed from other tribes, but not in the same village. A great hindrance to development is the absence of all domestic animals, even dogs. The people hunt and fish, and, in a certain degree, carry on agriculture, but this latter is most primitive. They regard themselves as in close consanguinity with animals; the Bakari trace their descent to the jaguar, and the Trumain people, whom they hate, and who are expert swimmers, are believed to be a species of alligator, and to sleep at night at the bottom of the stream. The sun is to them a ball of the feathers of the red *ara* enclosed in a pot, the cover of which is raised in the morning and closed in the evening, and the other celestial phenomena are all connected in a similar way with the animal world. The sorcerer among them is a physician rather than a priest, he has no divine position, and indeed they have no notion of a Supreme Being. Soul and body are regarded as separate, for during sleep the latter is at rest, while the former wanders about at will. Hence a sleeper must not be awakened suddenly lest the soul should not have time to return. The language is not poor in expressions, and is scarcely narrower, says Dr. von den Steinen, than the speech of a German peasant in a remote place, but structure of system does not exist.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF NELSON.

In the November number of the *Century* some letters of Lord Nelson to Troubridge are printed for the first time. The series belongs to the present Sir Thomas Troubridge, and consists of twenty-four letters. They relate to the time when Nelson was engaged in the Baltic expedition, and range from the beginning of March 1801 to May in the same year. Russia, Denmark, Sweden, France, and Prussia were allied against England. The British fleet proceeded to Copenhagen, and won the victory which these letters relate. Sir Hyde Parker was in command, but he was superseded by Nelson.

English men-of- war were in the habit of getting ashore even in Nelson's time :—

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. VIZETELLY.

Mr. Henry Vizetelly surrendered to his recognizances to answer an indictment charging him, in the Central Criminal Court on the 31st ultimo, with publishing an obscene libel. The book which formed the subject-matter of the indictment was an English translation of a French novel, and entitled "The Soil."

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, referred to the case of "The Queen v. Hicklin," in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn laid it down that the test of obscenity was whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity was to deprave and corrupt those whose minds were open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands the publication might fall. In that case a Protestant society had collected and published certain passages from Roman Catholic books, with the object of calling attention to the supposed errors of the Romish Church; but it was held that the object of the publication had nothing to do with the matter. The Solicitor-General pointed out also that it had been held that if any one published a report of the case containing the passages complained of they would be liable to be proceeded against, and the fact that it was merely the report of the case would not be a justification. He would read the extracts from the book complained of, and if any one took the opportunity of publishing the passages in a report of the case, or otherwise, the person doing so would be plainly liable to the same penalty as the defendant if the verdict should be adverse to him. It was for the jury to look at the passages complained of. He did not say that if they saw in a volume one isolated passage of an immoral tendency that that would be a sufficient justification for indicting the publisher of the book as being guilty of a misdemeanour. Undoubtedly there might be passages in works of a medical kind, intended for perusal of medical men and students, which would not be subject to a prosecution, but if the passages were collected in a book and published for the purpose of ministering to the depraved taste of casual readers they would undoubtedly be subject to an indictment. It had been suggested that in our literature and in that of other countries there were great works whose authors were recognized as being kings in literature, which works contained certain immoral and indecent expressions. It was true that in our literature, especially in that of two or three hundred years ago, there were passages which might conflict with their judgement as to what was fit for circulation, but that was entirely a different question, and one which had been dealt with in the case of "The Queen v. Hicklin," where the suggestion was dismissed as being no excuse. If there was anything in the objection, it would not in the least degree be applicable to the filthy book which he held in his hand. It was not one, two, or three passages which had been chosen, but they had 21 passages, [illegible] from different parts of the work in question, some of them long passages, extending over several of its pages. There was no question before them of a book written with a wholesome purpose of teaching or with an innocent purpose of amusing, but this book was filthy from beginning to end. He did not believe there was ever collected between the covers of a book so much bestial obscenity as was found in the pages of this book, and after he had read the passages complained of he thought the jury would be of opinion that every syllable of what he had said was justified. There was not a passage in it which contained any literary genius, or the expression of any elevated thought. There was not a single scene described which could be pointed to as being free from vicious suggestions and obscene expressions. The Solicitor-General then proceeded to read the passages complained of, and after some of them had been read,

The jury asked whether it was necessary to read all of them.

The Recorder: They are charged in the indictment as being the substance and essence of the case. They are revolting to a degree, but they are charged in the indictment, and must be proved.

A Juryman: But it is necessary to read them all?

The Recorder: The Solicitor-General will exercise his own discretion.

The Solicitor-General: I hope you will understand that it is at least as unpleasant to me to read them as it is to you to listen to them. If you think, subject to what may be said by my learned friend on the part of the defence, that these passages are obscene, I will stop reading them at once.

Mr. Williams said that his client, acting upon his advice, desired to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty," and to plead "Guilty" to having published these books. There was no doubt that the work which formed the subject matter of the indictment contained passages which the jury had intimated were very disgusting and unpleasant even in the discharge of a public duty to have to listen to. He would remind his Lordship that these works were works of a great French author.

The Solicitor-General.—A Voluminous French author.

The Recorder: A popular French author.

Mr. William: Of an author who ranks high among the literary men of France. Mr Vizetelly had pleaded guilty to this charge, and therefore it was not for him to contend that these works were not obscene. That being so, Mr. Vizetelly would undertake at once to withdraw all those translations of M. Zola's works from circulation. For a long time these works had been published—one of them had been published for four years without any intimation that there was any objection to it. This book, "The Soil," had been published for a year or more, and until this prosecution was instituted no exception was taken to the publication of it. He understood that the Solicitor-General did not ask that any imprisonment should be inflicted.

The Solicitor-General was very glad that a course had been taken which not only would result in stopping the circulation of the books in question, but which carried with it an undertaking that Mr. Vizetelly would be no party to the circulation of other works of M. Zola. He would like to point out that after this warning proceedings under the Act of Parliament would be taken in the event of any other person attempting to circulate these books. The question of punishment was for the Court, but he did not ask that Mr. Vizetelly should be sent to prison.

Mr. Vizetelly asked that witnesses might be called to speak to his character, but

The Recorder said it was not necessary.

The Record, addressing Mr. Vizetelly, said:—

There is a great distinction between this case and "The Queen v. Hicklin." There the object of the publication was no doubt extremely good, but it was held, and very properly so, to be no answer. This book has been published for the sake of gain, and it is not necessary for me to say that it was deliberately done in order to deprave the minds of persons who might read the books. In my opinion they are of the most repulsive description. They are not of a seductive or a fanciful character, but repulsive and revolting to the last degree. Therefore, when a man who has a good character—which you say, and which I am quite prepared to admit you deserve—finds that the opinion is entertained by the authorities that they are of this description, he could not do otherwise than express himself as you have done and undertake to withdraw them from circulation. That is the great object of such an inquiry as this. The sentence is that you be fined £100 and enter into your own recognizances in £200 to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

The Recorder added that the fine of £100 was to be paid by Saturday (3rd inst).

PROFITS AT MONTE CARLO.

The Casino at Monte Carlo is not, a *Daily News* correspondent of that place says, over prosperous just now. There were many long faces as the shareholders came from the annual meeting held on Wednesday in the private *salon* of the Directorate. I am informed on reliable authority, continues the correspondent, that the report for the past year showed a profit, after paying the enormous expenses of this gorgeous establishment, of a little over £250,000, as compared with nearly £300,000 last year. This is far below the results of a few years ago, when the profits averaged £500,000. The cashier has just resigned, it is said, through remorse. The people who frequent the gambling tables are growing wiser, and generally stake five francs instead of louis and bank-notes. There is little of the high play of former days. There is also an ever growing colony of people who reside at Monte Carlo for the sake of its natural beauties, and who enjoy all the privileges of the principality without paying the bitter penalty. There have been 25 suicides during the year, as compared with 19 last year, the number of unfortunates generally being in proportion to the profits. A few days ago a young Russian lady lost all her fortune. She threw herself into the Mediterranean. As usual, nothing has since been heard of the body. The directors are just now making strenous efforts to increase the fascinations of the place by an installation of electricity throughout the building. They are also considering a scheme for erecting a lift to obviate the necessity of climbing the existing long flight of steps, and to transport people direct from the station to the gardens of the Casino. Prince Charles is also coming in a fortnight to raise the drooping spirits of the gambling establishment. This is the first visit he has paid his dominions for four years, and a grand reception is being prepared.

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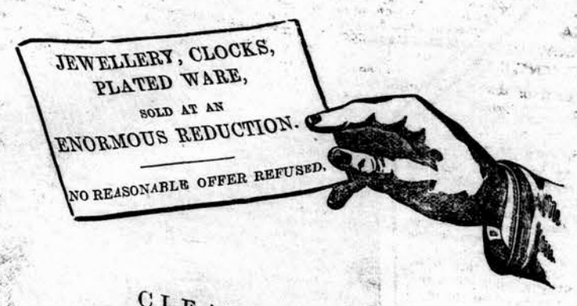

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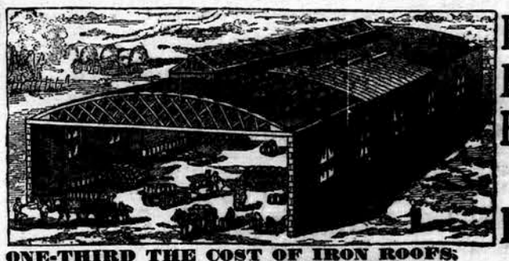

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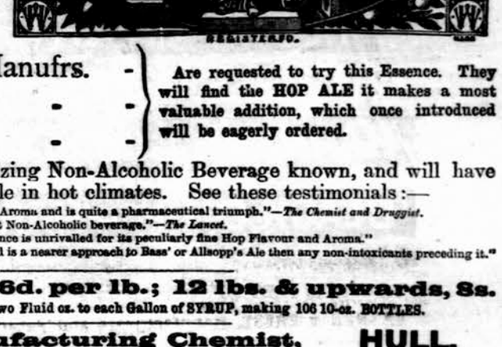


Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

NOTICES.

ALL IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

HEALTH & ENERGY.

NEURODYNE,

A SAFE & RELIABLE REMEDY,

CURES ALL MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE SYSTEM DEPENDENT UPON A DEFICIENCY OF

VITAL FORCE.

Cure for Seminal Weakness, Overworked Brain, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Liver Complaints Impoverish Blood and Premature Decline.

NEURODYNE surpasses all known Therapeutic Agents as a never failing Remedy in Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Power, and all Derangements of the Nervous System. Neurodyne is styled the New Regenerator from its marvellous health-giving qualities.

Neurodyne furnishes to the blood and system generally those natural elements which are of vital importance and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

W. McKENZIE, Sole Inventor.

Price Four Shillings (Rs. 2).

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Batent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 30s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price only*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a foot, that also. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D' GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's **Elixir** and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co.; Bombay: Kemp & Co.; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, Rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy containing all the of its kind Cod Liver principles of oil—and having an greeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

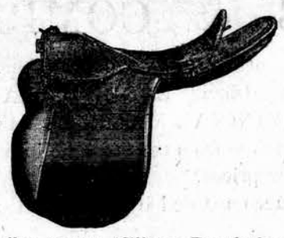
Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou).
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,
WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

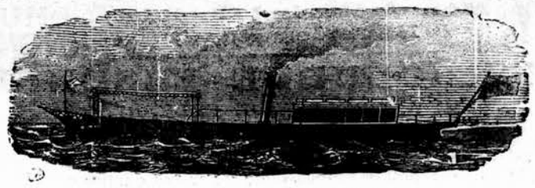
MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

H. J. M. MELLOR,
MAKER OF
CIRCULAR
HOSIERY MACHINERY
MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.
Winding Engines, &c.
LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s
WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*
INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the S.. Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

AN OPEN LETTER.
To the Editor of *Figaro* (London).

DEAR SIR,—As a rule no one can treat advertisements for patent medicines with more indifference than I do, but I must say that the advertisement in the *Figaro* about three weeks ago so "fetched" me, that I at once sent for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Of course, I did not expect any "magical" effects, such as were described in the *Figaro*, but still I thought I would try the saintly Oil. For many years I have had stiff knees in the winter, and last year they continued stiff and weak all through the summer. This winter they have been worse than ever. I rubbed my knees with the Oil for a few minutes, but felt nothing, not even the warm feeling of hartshorn and oil, but shortly after I felt a tingling in each knee going deeper and deeper down for more than an hour, after which, to my amazement, one knee was *quite cured*, the other nearly so. A second application, the next morning, did for the ailment altogether. Now how do you account for this? Is it not almost magical? I am relating the wonder to all my friends, and advising them never to be without the patriarchal fluid.

I remain, yours sincerely, ARTHUR J. MELHUISH, 12 Old Bond Street, London, W.

[The above letter appeared in the *Figaro* on February 11th, 1888, wholly unsolicited by anyone. We believe there never was a remedy which has called forth such universal and spontaneous endorsement as St. Jacobs Oil. Its effects seem, as Mr. Melhuish says, "almost magical." People who have been crippled for years are permanently cured almost instantly by the use of this wonderful remedy.]

A MOST EXTRA-ORDINARY STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Wellington (Salop) Journal.*

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 20th of October I saw the account of what I considered a most extraordinary statement, wherein "Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, of 48 Greenfield Terrace, Gateshead, had been cured of rheumatism in the limbs in fifteen minutes by using St. Jacobs Oil." Now this statement of itself seemed incredible, but when the article stated further, that "for a long time her legs had been so stiff that she could not sit up in bed," that "the ligaments of her joints seemed to have grown together," and "that her case was considered hopeless," it seemed a miracle which I determined to investigate. I accordingly called on Mrs. Foster for the purpose of learning the truth. Judge of my surprise when that lady told me that every word was true. She said that for months previous to using the Oil she had been confined to her bed, suffering the most excruciating agony night and day, but that in fifteen minutes after the application she experienced relief from pain, that in less than a week she was up and about the house—a well woman. Mrs. Foster says this was more than twelve months ago, and she has not had any return of the disease. She is as well and strong as she ever was in her life, and (naturally) recommends St. Jacobs Oil to everybody—in fact, is a living advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. I hand you these facts solely for the benefit of the public, believing that a remedial agent, possessing such wonderful power to conquer pain and relieve suffering, should be made known everywhere. I am glad to see that your journal, as well as the Press generally, is taking up the matter, which is quite right. From the foregoing it is quite clear that the Press throughout the country are moving in the right direction, by voluntarily publishing the testimony of thousands of people who have been cured by this most important discovery in medical science.—I remain, Yours respectfully, THOMAS HUTCHKISS. 46 Napier Street, Newcastle-on Tyne.

A CRIPPLE FOR YEARS ABLE to WALK IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Mr. John White, Consulting Chemist, of 97 Masbro' Street, Masbro', Yorkshire, writes:—"It gives me pleasure to report to you the following:—Mrs. Mary Healy, 4 Orchard Street, of this town, is an elderly lady, and one of my customers, who has for a long time been a confirmed invalid from rheumatism, and a combination of kindred ailments. To my knowledge she has tried all of the advertised remedies, and has had the best medical advice, yet she remained completely crippled, and suffered the greatest agony. Having known Mrs. Healy a long time, she being a near neighbour of mine, and knowing her to be completely crippled, as above stated, you may judge of my intense astonishment when she walked into my shop one morning, not long ago, apparently completely cured, free from pain, and able to walk as well as anyone. In answer to my astonished enquiry for an explanation, she reminded me that just twenty-four hours before she had sent to my shop for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application eased the pain, and after the third application she was able to walk; she declares that she is perfectly cured, free from pain, and 'that St. Jacobs Oil is worth a thousand pounds per bottle.' The object of her visit to my shop was to request me to communicate at once to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil the facts of her case, and to ask them to give same, together with her full name and address, the widest possible publicity, in order that others who are similarly afflicted might be induced to try this wonderful remedy. This statement may seem to many like an advertisement, but to prove that it is not so, I will answer any communications addressed to me for further particulars, and Mrs. Healy will be only too happy to do the same, as we both consider the Oil invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all cases where an outward application is indicated."

FACTS.—The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnessess. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received Six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot. One thorough trial will convince the most sceptical.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, 45 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES!—SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" brands of Essences of Pure Coffee, Dandelion Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory; and of Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c., &c. (pure, wholesome, economic, and handy), have received many Prize Medals and other rewards, and the labels and packages are largely imitated. Only genuine from Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Fish Dinner Avenue, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

DR FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Dados Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co
TRADE MARK
206 C. PORTLAND ST. LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND
DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1878
MELBOURNE 1880

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.
They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—GENOA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. VIZETELLY.

Mr. Henry Vizetelly surrendered to his recognizances to answer an indictment charging him, in the Central Criminal Court on the 31st ultimo, with publishing an obscene libel. The book which formed the subject matter of the indictment was an English translation of a French novel, and entitled "The Soil."

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, referred to the case of "The Queen v. Hicklin," in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn laid it down that the test of obscenity was whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity was to deprave and corrupt those whose minds were open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands the publication might fall. In that case a Protestant society had collected and published certain passages from Roman Catholic books, with the object of calling attention to the supposed errors of the Romish Church; but it was held that the object of the publication had nothing to do with the matter. The Solicitor-General pointed out also that it had been held that if any one published a report of the case containing the passages complained of they would be liable to be proceeded against, and the fact that it was merely the report of the case would not be a justification. He would read the extracts from the book complained of, and if any one took the opportunity of publishing the passages in a report of the case, or otherwise, the person doing so would be equally liable to the same penalty as the defendant if the verdict should be adverse to him. It was for the jury to look at the passages complained of. He did not say that if they saw in a volume one isolated passage of an immoral tendency that that would be a sufficient justification for indicting the publisher of the book as being guilty of a misdemeanour. Undoubtedly there might be passages in works of a medical kind, intended for perusal of medical men and students, which would not be subject to a prosecution, but if the passages were collected in a book and published for the purpose of ministering to the depraved taste of casual readers they would undoubtedly be subject to an indictment. It had been suggested that in our literature, and in that of other countries there were great works whose authors were recognized as being kings in literature, which works contained certain immoral and indecent expressions. It was true that in our literature, especially in that of two or three hundred years ago, there were passages which might conflict with their judgement as to what was fit for circulation, but that was entirely a different question, and one which had been dealt with in the case of "The Queen v. Hicklin," where the suggestion was dismissed as being no excuse. If there was anything in the objection, it would not in the least degree be applicable to the filthy book which he held in his hand. It was not one, two, or three passages which had been chosen, but they had 21 passages, taken from different parts of the work in question, some of them long passages, extending over several of its pages. There was no question before them of a book written with a wholesome purpose of teaching or with an innocent purpose of amusing, but this book was filthy from beginning to end. He did not believe there was ever collected between the covers of a book so much bestial obscenity as was found in the pages of this book, and after he had read the passages complained of he thought the jury would be of opinion that every syllable of what he had said was justified. There was not a passage in it which contained any literary genius, or the expression of any elevated thought. There was not a single scene described which could be pointed to as being free from vicious suggestions and obscene expressions. The Solicitor-General then proceeded to read the passages complained of, and after some of them had been read,

The jury asked whether it was necessary to read all of them.

The Recorder: They are charged in the indictment as being the substance and essence of the case. They are revolting to a degree, but they are charged in the indictment, and must be proved.

A Juryman: But it is necessary to read them all?

The Recorder: The Solicitor-General will exercise his own discretion.

The Solicitor-General: I hope you will understand that it is at least as unpleasant to me to read them as it is to you to listen to them. If you think, subject to what may be said by my learned friend on the part of the defence, that these passages are obscene, I will stop reading them at once.

Mr. Williams said that his client, acting upon his advice, desired to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty," and to plead "Guilty" to having published these books. There was no doubt that the work which formed the subject matter of the indictment contained passages which the jury had intimated were very disgusting and unpleasant even in the discharge of a public duty to have to listen to. He would remind his Lordship that these works were works of a great French author.

The Solicitor-General.—A Voluminous French author.

The Recorder: A popular French author.

Mr. William: Of an author who ranks high among the literary men of France. Mr. Vizetelly had pleaded guilty to this charge, and therefore it was not for him to contend that these works were not obscene. That being so, Mr. Vizetelly would undertake at once to withdraw all those translations of M. Zola's works from circulation. For a long time these works had been published—one of them had been published for four years without any intimation that there was any objection to it. This book, "The Soil," had been published for a year or more, and until this prosecution was instituted no exception was taken to the publication of it. He understood that the Solicitor-General did not ask that any imprisonment should be inflicted.

The Solicitor-General was very glad that a course had been taken which not only would result in stopping the circulation of the books in question, but which carried with it an undertaking that Mr. Vizetelly would be no party to the circulation of other works of M. Zola. He would like to point out that after this warning proceedings under the Act of Parliament would be taken in the event of any other person attempting to circulate these books. The question of punishment was for the Court, but he did not ask that Mr. Vizetelly should be sent to prison.

Mr. Vizetelly asked that witnesses might be called to speak to his character, but

The Recorder said it was not necessary.

The Record, addressing Mr. Vizetelly, said:—

There is a great distinction between this case and "The Queen v. Hicklin." There the object of the publication was no doubt extremely good, but it was held, and very properly so, to be no answer. This book has been published for the sake of gain, and it is not necessary for me to say that it was deliberately done in order to deprave the minds of persons who might read the books. In my opinion they are of the most repulsive description. They are not of a seductive or a fanciful character, but repulsive and revolting to the last degree. Therefore, when a man who has a good character—which you say, and which I am quite prepared to admit you deserve—finds that the opinion is entertained by the authorities that they are of this description, he could not do otherwise than express himself as you have done and undertake to withdraw them from circulation. That is the great object of such an inquiry as this. The sentence is that you be fined £100 and enter into your own recognizances in £200 to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

The Recorder added that the fine of £100 was to be paid by Saturday (3rd inst).

PROFITS AT MONTE CARLO.

The Casino at Monte Carlo is not, a *Daily News* correspondent of that place says, over prosperous just now. There were many long faces as the shareholders came from the annual meeting held on Wednesday in the private *salon* of the Directorate. I am informed on reliable authority, continues the correspondent, that the report for the past year showed a profit, after paying the enormous expenses of this gorgeous establishment, of a little over £250,000, as compared with nearly £300,000 last year. This is far below the results of a few years ago, when the profits averaged £500,000. The cashier has just resigned, it is said, through remorse. The people who frequent the gambling tables are growing wiser, and generally stake five francs instead of louis and bank-notes. There is little of the high play of former days. There is also an ever growing colony of people who reside at Monte Carlo for the sake of its natural beauties, and who enjoy all the privileges of the principality without paying the bitter penalty. There have been 25 suicides during the year, as compared with 19 last year, the number of unfortunates generally being in proportion to the profits. A few days ago a young Russian lady lost all her fortune. She threw herself into the Mediterranean. As usual, nothing has since been heard of the body. The directors are just now making strenous efforts to increase the fascinations of the place by an installation of electricity throughout the building. They are also considering a scheme for erecting a lift to obviate the necessity of climbing the existing long flight of steps, and to transport people direct from the station to the gardens of the Casino. Prince Charles is also coming in a fortnight to raise the drooping spirits of the gambling establishment. This is the first visit he has paid his dominions for four years, and a grand reception is being prepared.

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Builders of the S... Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

AN OPEN LETTER.
To the Editor of *Figaro* (London).

DEAR SIR,—As a rule no one can treat advertisements for patent medicines with more indifference than I do, but I must say that the advertisement in the *Figaro* about three weeks ago so "fetched" me, that I at once sent for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Of course, I did not expect any "magical" effects, such as were described in the *Figaro*, but still I thought I would try the saintly Oil. For many years I have had stiff knees in the winter, and last year they continued stiff and weak all through the summer. This winter they have been worse than ever. I rubbed my knees with the Oil for a few minutes, but felt nothing, not even the warm feeling of bartshorn and oil, but shortly after I felt a tingling in each knee going deeper and deeper down for more than an hour, after which, to my amazement, one knee was *quite cured*, the other nearly so. A second application, the next morning, did for the ailment altogether. Now how do you account for this? Is it not almost magical? I am relating the wonder to all my friends, and advising them never to be without the patriarchal fluid.

I remain, yours sincerely, ARTHUR J. MELHUISH, 12 Old Bond Street, London, W.

[The above letter appeared in the *Figaro* on February 11th, 1888, wholly unsolicited by anyone. We believe there never was a remedy which has called forth such universal and spontaneous endorsement as St. Jacobs Oil. Its effects seem, as Mr. Melhuish says, "almost magical." People who have been cripplec for years are permanently cured almost instantly by the use of this wonderful remedy.]

A MOST EXTRA-ORDINARY STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Wellington (Salop) Journal.*

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 20th of October I saw the account of what I considered a most extraordinary statement, wherein "Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, of 48 Greenfield Terrace, Gateshead, had been cured of rheumatism in the limbs in fifteen minutes by using St. Jacobs Oil." Now this statement of itself seemed incredible, but when the article stated further, that "for a long time her legs had been so stiff that she could not sit up in bed," that "the ligaments of her joints seemed to have grown together," and "that her case was considered hopeless," it seemed a miracle which I determined to investigate. I accordingly called on Mrs. Foster for the purpose of learning the truth. Judge of my surprise when that lady told me that every word was true. She said that for months previous to using the Oil she had been confined to her bed, suffering the most excruciating agony night and day, but that in fifteen minutes after the application she experienced relief from pain, that in less than a week she was up and about the house—a well woman. Mrs. Foster says this was more than twelve months ago, and she has not had any return of the disease. She is as well and strong as she ever was in her life, and (naturally) recommends St. Jacobs Oil to everybody—in fact, is a living advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. I hand you these facts solely for the benefit of the public, believing that a remedial agent, possessing such wonderful power to conquer pain and relieve suffering, should be made known everywhere. I am glad to see that your journal, as well as the Press generally, is taking up the matter, which is quite right. From the foregoing it is quite clear that the Press throughout the country are moving in the right direction, by voluntarily publishing the testimony of thousands of people who have been cured by this most important discovery in medical science.—I remain, Yours respectfully, THOMAS HUTCHKISS. 46 Napier Street, Newcastle-on Tyne.

A CRIPPLE FOR YEARS ABLE to WALK IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Mr. John White, Consulting Chemist, of 97 Masbro' Street, Masbro', Yorkshire, writes:—"It gives me pleasure to report to you the following:—Mrs. Mary Healy, 4 Orchard Street, of this town, is an elderly lady, and one of my customers, who has for a long time been a confirmed invalid from rheumatism, and a combination of kindred ailments. To my knowledge she has tried all of the advertised remedies, and has had the best medical advice, yet she remained completely crippled, and suffered the greatest agony. Having known Mrs. Healy a long time, she being a near neighbour of mine, and knowing her to be completely crippled, as above stated, you may judge of my intense astonishment when she walked into my shop one morning, not long ago, apparently completely cured, free from pain, and able to walk as well as anyone. In answer to my astonished enquiry for an explanation, she reminded me that just twenty-four hours before she had sent to my shop for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application eased the pain, and after the third application she was able to walk; she declares that she is perfectly cured, free from pain, and 'that St. Jacobs Oil is worth a thousand pounds per bottle.' The object of her visit to my shop was to request me to communicate at once to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil the facts of her case, and to ask them to give same, together with her full name and address, the widest possible publicity, in order that others who are similarly afflicted might be induced to try this wonderful remedy. This statement may seem to many like an advertisement, but to prove that it is not so, I will answer any communications addressed to me for further particulars, and Mrs. Healy will be only too happy to do the same, as we both consider the Oil invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all cases where an outward application is indicated."

FACTS.—The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnessess. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received Six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot. One thorough trial will convince the most sceptical.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, 45 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

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MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
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